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FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 291 BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

WORKING COMMITTEE TO MEET IN BOMBAY?

CITY PREPARING FOR ROYAL RECEPTION TO MAHATMA.

Sardar Patel Arriving To-day: Also Pt. Jawaharlal

CONGRESS PRESIDENT TO OPEN SEVA DAL WOMEN'S CENTRAL CAMP

Congress circles in Bombay are busy from now making elaborate preparations for a right royal reception which they intend to accord to the country's sole Ambassador returning from England on Monday, the 28th instant, by Lloyd Triestiso's liner s.s. "Pilsna". It is expected that the reception will be of a unique character unprecedented in the history of this city. All members of the Working Committee, a large number of the A.I.C.C. members and the deputations of all the Provincial Congress Committees will be in Bombay to receive, in their official capacity, the Congress Representative at the Round Table Conference. The public reception will necessarily include a grand procession in the morning from Ballard Pier to Mani Bhuvan and a mass meeting on the Azad Maidan in the evening. Mahatmaji might not immediately proceed to Ahmedabad, as he previously intended to do, owing to the sudden death of Imam Saheb. In that case, the meeting of the Working Committee will take place in Bombay, since all the members will be present here then. But this will naturally depend on Mahatmaji's own wish in the matter.

SARDAR PATEL'S PROGRAMME

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress, who arrives this morning by the Gujerat Mail, will have a busy time in Bombay for two or three days. To-morrow, at 8 a.m., he opens the Women's Central Camp of the Hindustani Seva Dal at Matunga. After the formal opening ceremony, he will personally inspect the camp and supervise the arrangements. On Wednesday, at 9 a.m., he will open a similar camp at Vile Parle Satyagraha Camp for the training of volunteers for Maharashtra Seva Dal. The latter camp will be for the whole of Maharashtra and will train both men and women volunteers for Congress service. More of such camps will be opened all over the country as a part of the reorganisation scheme of the Hindustani Seva Dal. Owing to reasons of health, Sardar Vallabhbhai may not take any public engagements during his short stay, this time. He will come back again on the 27th to receive Mahatma Gandhi who arrives in Bombay on 28th.

PT. JAWAHARLAL ARRIVING

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is arriving in Bombay this morning by the Calcutta Mail (Via Cheoki) will stay in Bombay for a couple of days. He is coming down specially for the opening ceremony of the Women's Central Camp of the Seva Dal. He will be prevailed upon to address a public meeting on Tuesday evening at the Azad Maidan. In his official capacity as the Member-In-Charge of the Congress Volunteer organisation in the country, he will perfect the arrangements of the training camp. On Wednesday he will inspect the training camp at Ville Parle to be opened under the auspices of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. After completing the programme in Bombay, Pandit Jawaharlal will proceed to Karnatak for the tour, coming back to Bombay in time to receive Mahatmaji.

"UNABLE TO SWALLOW PREMIER'S DECLARATION"

PT. MALAVIYA "PREPARED FOR THE WORST"

LONDON, Dec. 13.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

Pandit Malaviya left for Paris and proposes to visit Berlin, Venice and Rome before sailing from Naples for Bombay by S.S. "Aquilija" on the 30th inst.

In an exclusive interview with me Panditji gravely sitting in his compartment expressed general disappointment at his London visit.

He struck a significant note that he was unable to swallow the Premier's declaration, especially when the Government enunciates a policy of negotiation and conciliation and translates it by Ordinances and arrests of not only the revolutionaries but also of non-violent Congressmen.

He fully understood Government's motives and stressed the appointment to India Council of Sir Charles Tegart, who dared to violate International Convention by entering the French territory

Two minutes before his departure, he expressed immense faith in his countrymen and was optimistic that they would carve out a bright future by fighting for complete freedom.

Concluding, he said: "I am returning to India still hoping that wisdom, justice and far-sighted statesmanship will guide the actions of the Government in the difficult times we are passing through, and that Government will not be hustled to indiscriminate repression. I have taken note of what is happening in India and I am returning to my Motherland fully prepared for the worst. May God help us.

BOYCOTT JEWISH PRODUCTS

MUSLIM CONGRESS CALL

LEAGUE'S DECISION REJECTED

LONDON, December 13.

Jerusalem.—The Moslem Congress has passed a resolution in favour of the Moslem countries boycotting tre Jewish products manufactured in Palestine and also rejecting the League of Nations Commissions' decision with regard to the Wailing Wall.—Reuter.

IN FOOTSTEPS OF RAE BARELI.

Gagging Order In Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

Enquiries show that Mr. Bomford, District Magistrate, Allahabad, has issued notices under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, on some Congress workers in Allahabad District, the order to remain in force for two months.—A.P.

NO-RENT CAMPAIGN IN U. P.

Congress Committee Discusses Situation

ALLAHABAD, December 13.

There was a prolonged "in camera" meeting of the Executive Council of the District Congress Committee presided over by Mr. Persotam Das Tandon to consider the situation.—A.P.

Magistrates And Police Vigilant

CAWNPORE, December 13.

No-rent campaign meetings convened at two Congress centres were not held, owing to promulgation of order under section 144 Cr. P. C. Villagers refrained from coming out. The situation is calm. Mills are working normally. Magistrates are camping in sub-divisions with police.—A.P.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY

Meeting Postponed To January

NEW DELHI, December 13.

A meeting of the Nationalist Muslim Party fixed for to-day at Dr. Ansari's residence has been postponed to the first week of Jasuary, as Sir Ali Imam and one or two other prominent Muslim leaders, whose presence was considered essential, and wired their inability to attenl to-day's meeting.—A.P.

Breach C. N. S. I. Railway

The District Traffic Superintendent Madura, South Indian Railway, wires under date to-day:

Transhipment of possengers, mails and luggage and parcels and goods up to one maund in weight has been arranged over the breachel area between Pattanbanur and Paramakudi. The probable duration of the breach is three days.—A.P.

MAHATMA MEETS MUSSOLINI

LONDON, December 12.

Rome.—SGR. MUSSOLINI RECEIVED MAHATMA GANDHI AT 6 IN THE EVENING.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI AT MONTESSORI SCHOOL.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Rome.—Mahatma Gandhi had a very busy day. Before seeing Sgr. Mussolini, he visited the Vatican Museum and closely inspected at the Royal School the Montessori method.—Reuter.

Hunt For "Absconders"

BENGAL ORDINANCE AT WORK

HOUSE RAIDS AND ARRESTS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

Extensive raids were conducted yesterday at Comilla, the headquarters station of Tippera district, in search of alleged absconders reported to be in residence there.

A Bengali wanted under the Ordinance was arrested along with another who was charged with harbouring.

A threatening letter reported to be addressed to Mrs. Chapala Nandy, a teacher in the local Girls' School, asking her not to interfere with the work of her pupils, has been discovered by the police.—A. P.

HUNT FOR "ABSCONDERS."

COMILLA, Dec. 12.

Following the theft of a six-chambered loaded revolver from the house of a local physician, there were numerous raids yesterday, and Nainal Chowdhury and eleven other Bengalis including a compounder were taken into custody.

Several absconders are alleged to be in residence at Comilla hiring vacant houses and concealing their identity. The police secured some of these houses but nobody was arrested. Their bedding and certain other belongings were seized.—A.P.

SEARCHES IN CHITTAGONG.

CHITTAGONG, Dec. 12.

Several searches have recently been conducted in the interior of the district, but without any definite result.

A meeting of Hindu citizens will be held to-morrow to discuss the present situation and generally to condemn 'acts of terrorism.'

In view of the fact that Section 144 is still in force, the permission of the District Magistrate has been obtained for the purpose.—A.P.

END OF ARMOURY RAID TRIAL.

CHITTAGONG, Dec. 12.

The long drawn armoury raid trial is coming to an end and judgment may be expected by about the middle of January. Crown arguments are over and those on behalf of defence are proceeding.—A.P.

CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED AT BIRKUTSA.

RAJSHAHI, December 12.

Mr. Manash Govinda Sen, Secretary of the Distt. Congress Committee, Mr. Sankaracharya Maitra, Secretary of the Boycott Committee, and Mr. Atul Kumar Chakrabarty, a local Congress worker, were arrested under Section 107, this morning at Birkutsa where Congressmen have, for some time past, been holding meetings and preparing tenants for no-rent campaign.

Three more arrests were made previously in this connection.—A.P.

JAPANESE EMBARGO ON GOLD EXPORT

To Operate On 14th December

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Tokio.—Japan will reimpose embargo on the export of Gold from 14th December 1931.—Reuter.

No peace while Ordinance Rules

REPEAL THE ORDINANCE

This "Martial Law" Hits Country's Trade

BENGAL COMMERCE CHAMBER'S LETTER TO GOVT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, December 13.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce addressed a letter to tre Government of India asking for the repeal of the Bengal Emergency Powers Ordinance as under this Ordinance the letter says, Bengal is almost placed under Martial Law.

In the Chamber's opinion the Ordinance will, among other things, hamper trade and industries of the country.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT AT DACCA

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, December 13.

The Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee and Nationalist Muslim Party of Dacca have begun boycott work by requesting cloth dealers to deal in swadeshi cloth only.

Muslim dealers who have so long remained aloof are showing eagerness to stiffen boycott.

Sir S. Hoare Dictates

NO MORE INDIAN TO VICEROY'S COUNCIL

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, December 13.

The idea of the Fourth Indian Member of the Executive Council, which I stated the other day was one of Viceroy's definite intentions, seems to have receded into tre background. Some ascribe it to the Secretary of State's disinclination to liberalise even the existing constitution, and some interpret it as the difficulty caused by the selection of a suitable Indian with ten years' service under the Crown. However, there are a large number of qualified Indian servihe men both in the Central and Provincial Services and some in the employ of the Indian States. The former reason may be stronger than the latter. This may be responsible for the delay in the announcement of the name of Sir George Rainy's successor. If the Viceroy's idea had prevailed, there would have been four European and four Indian members of his Cabinet, and of the Indians two would habe been Service men and two men drawn from public life.

DEAD HAND OF INDIA OFFICE.

Political circles here feel that Sir Samuel Hoare's interpretation of his duties as Secretary of State is that he must stick to the letter of the law and enforce his will on Delhi, whenever it is conflict with the latters. Now that all members of the Viceroy's Cabinet have left for Calcutta, they will know there what has transpired between the Viceroy and his India Office Chief on the subject.

Rumours which have been afloat n Calcutta regarding Sir B. L. Mitter's appointment as Chief Justice of Bengal High Court are unfounded. Sir Brojindra, it is true, is considered in higher quarters as eminently suitable for the appointment; but he is not likely to take it. But, should the Supreme Court be set up under the New Consitution, his legal talents could find proper scope for work un-restricted by age-limits, which would make it impossible for any one at present to sit on a judicial bench of the High Court beyond the age of sixty.

I also understand that the Commander-in-Chief has sent strict instructions to the Military authorities not to be a party to any reprisals in Chittagong on communal lines. Government circles here do not feel happy about what they regard as the failure of their latest Bengal Ordinance to round up the Terrorists so far.

JAPAN UPSETS DELHI.

News of Japan, going off the Gold Standard has been received here to-day and has somewhat upset the financial circles. Firstly, it is held that it will hit British trade with India, secondly Bombay mill interests may not have the same happy feeling, as they had after the recent tariff sur-taxes and thirdly, it may make it difficult for the Government of India to continue to justify its existing policy of linking Indian rupee to the sterling which has resulted in the price of Gold going up so high, while if the rupee were to find its own level, the price of gold would be cheaper. In fact the Government of India may soon have to consider the question how long it can let the rupee remain linkel to sterling which continues to depreciate

SEN GUPTA ON HIJLI AND CHITTAGONG WRONGS.

MALAVIYA'S OFFER TO COMMUNISTS.

Every Day Delay Means Oppression of Millions Of Souls.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, December 12.

Serious allegations were made by Indian studeuts at a meeting to-day that some of the convenors of the Essex Hall meeting, which ended in a fiasco the other day, helped the British police in tracing the Indian Communists residing in London and who participated in the Essex Hall scenes supporting Mr. Saklatwala. Mr. Sen Gupta who addressed to-day's meeting categorically deprecated the conduct if the allegations were true. He said he was ashamed of them.

NO PEACE WHILE.....

Under the presidentship of Dr. Mahomedi, Mr. J.M. Sen Gupta addressed a large mixed audience of Britishers and Indians about the Hijli and Chittagong wrongs. He declared that the Delhi Pact had not brought relief to Bengal where over 500 Congressmen true to their creed, some as good as Mahatma Gandhi, were detained in jail on the merest suspicion. Innumerable Bengali houses have been raided. There can be no peace in Bengal while her youths are taken away without any charge. Thousands in Bengal have been affected.

Referring to the brutalities of the nature of Hijli and Chittagong, Mr. Sen Gupta asserted that it was not as much the fault of British rule as it is the system of foreign domination. Even God's help would be of no use under such circumstances. Only an Indian National Government can prevent such atrocious things.

CHARGE REPEATED.

Mr. Sen Gupta repeated the charge alleging that the District Magistrate was not only present when the subordinates were committing the outrage, but neglected the relief of the distressed people.

NEXT CONGRESS AT MOSCOW

Q: "Why to Irwin did Gandhi write that letter after the Lahore Resolution?"

Mr. Sen Gupta declined to answer the question due to the bad language used. He repudiated the suggestion that the Congress was ruled by millowners and landlords Mr. Saklatwala suggested that the next Congress be held in Moscow.

COMMUNIST TACTICS.

Mr. Sen Gupta proceeding said that he was not aware of the tactics and programme of the British Communists, but he did not want any Indian to help the British police against the Communists who stand for complete freedom.

FINAL AIM.

He agreed with "Comrade Sam" that every Indian should work for the complete freedom of the masses. The Congress was working for establishing it free from any oppression as in some national Governments in the world. The final aim is that the will of the masses must prevail.

A Bengali Student Questioned: "Was Gandhiji justified in signing the Delhi Pact when Bengal was in fire?"

Mr. Sen Gupta in answer pointed out the implications of the Delhi Pact and said that that was the last chance for the British Government.

OFFER TO COMMUNISTS.

Pandit Malaviya was pained at the hostile attitude. He did not want two sections. He said that the British public desired mutual understanding. He wanted the Indian Communists to return to India watch the Indian situation and give guidance to the Congress work in a spirit of harmony despite differences, as both aimed at complete freedom and wanted to spare the present degradation. He felt that every delay meant oppression of individual souls of millions of villagers.

WAR DEBTS.

Non-Payment Does Not Mean Default.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Washington.—Administration and Senate leaders have reached an informal understanding that the Foreign Governments should not be considered as defaulting if the War debts remain unpaid on Tuesday, pending the ratification of the Hoover Moratorium.—Reuter.

TARIFFISTS SCORE.

The Abnormal Importation Act.

NOT TO APPLY TO IRON AND STEEL.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

It is expected that the third order under the Abnormal Importations Act will be issued next week bringing in the new categories of manufactured goods to the list to which duties are applied. It is almost certain that the order will not apply to iron and steel.—Reuter.

AZANA CABINET RESIGNS

Sequel To Installation Of President

LONDON, December 13.

Madrid.—Azana Cabinet has resigned considering that its task has been completed by the installation of the President of the Republic.—Reuter.

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A 4063

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P 6381

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P. R6341.

AMERICAN COTTON CHEAPEST AND BEST TIPS—Our one Rupee worth "Sunrise Weekly" gave on last Saturday 605 as special Doubling Figure. It also gave 605, and 595 as cent per cent Weekly certainties. Our two annas worth "Sunrise Weekly" newspaper also gave last week three special figures right! On Saturday 605, Thursday 595 and Friday 609 also safe-side figure 601 on Monday was right! Both available at all newspaper shops also from "SUNRISE OFFICE," 107, Esplanade Road, opp. University Tower.
P R6411

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Public Notices.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of Mr. MUKANDRAO DADAJEE DHACKJEE RANE, of the proposed building of Motor Garages, Show Rooms, etc. will be received on 19th December, 1931 upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Office of undersigned.

No tenders shall be received unless they are accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 2,000/- cash (No cheques will be accepted for this).

Plans for the said work may be seen at the Office of the undersigned between the hours 2 to 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Copies of form of Tender can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 15/- per each Set.

The owner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor assign any reason for non-acceptance of any tender.

M. C. MODI & CO.,
Architects & Engineers.
23, Meadows Street, Fort,
Bombay, 14th December, 1931.
4061

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGJI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their twenty-fourth Ordinary General Meeting, held on Thursday, the 10th December 1931, a dividend for the year ended 30th June, 1931, at Rs. 50 (Rupees Fifty only) per share free from Income-Tax will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 21st December, 1931, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the registered office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to the Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's register on the 1st December, 1931, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents
Bombay, dated 10th December, 1931.
4064

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of DIETS to the Municipal Hospitals and Maternity Homes and the Turner Sanatorium, Bhoiwada, for one year, commencing from 1-3-1932 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner on 5-1-1932 not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.).

The diets will be exclusive of milk.

The tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tender for the supply of diets," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 5-1-1932.

Forms of tender specification etc. will be issued to any one on payment of Rupee one by the Undersigned who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer
Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 12-12-1932.
4059

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Electrical Meter testing instruments so as to reach the CHIEF OFFICER on or before 7th January, 1932, at 4 p.m.

The tenders should be accompanied with 1 per cent. of the total cost of the instruments as an earnest money, without which no tender will be considered.

The copy of the specification, tender form, etc. can be had from the Light Superintendent on application.

The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time when tenders are opened.

Municipal Engineer's Office.
Ahmedabad, 12th December, 1931
J. S. MALIK,
I. S. E.,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
4065

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

RUBY MILLS, LIMITED.

The REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company will be REMOVED to 49, APOLLO STREET FORT, on and after 15th December, 1931.

Bombay, 5th December, 1931.
HORMUSJI & CO.,
Agents.
4026.

Public Notices.

WANTED.

WANTED an experienced qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR, pay Rs. 60-5-100 plus Rs. 10 cycle allowance, applications with testimonials stating age, caste, etc. should reach before 23-12-1931.

(Sd.) V. M. DURVE
Chairman,
Sanitary Committee,
Kalyan Municipality.
Kalyan Municipal Office,
Dated 13th December, 1931.
4058

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE "INDIAN DAILY MAIL" LTD., a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its Registered Office at 359, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, (In Liquidation).
FELIX SILVEIRA and S. V. SAVANT, both of Bombay ..... Petitioners

The Creditors of the above-named Company are required on or before the 8th day of January, 1932, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to the UNDERSIGNED, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, or in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any such distribution made before any such debts are proved.

The 8th day of April, 1932, at 11-15 o'clock (S. T.) or so soon thereafter as the matter can be heard by the Honourable the Judge hearing Company matters, at the High Court, Bombay, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said debts or claims.

Dated this 9th day of December, 1931.

H. H. WADIA,
Official Liquidator.
133, Jehangir Building,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
4054

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
—:o:—

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain securities belonging to the estate of ABDOOLHOOSEN JEEWAJI ALLIBHAI RAJA alias ABDOOL HUSAIN JIVAJI RAJA, late of Bombay Iron Merchant, residing at Mirza Street, without the Fort, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.
FAIZULABHAI GOOLAMALLI, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, living on income of his inheritance, residing at No. 58 and 60 Mirza Street, without the Fort. .... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL,
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL,

The 5th day of December, 1931.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4060

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
All they want is each other—and The King of Crime forbids it.
GARY COOPER and SYLVIA SIDNEY.
IN
"CITY STREETS"
A man and a woman who fight for love—with their lives menaced every moment.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Nautical Musical Melange
IN
WHY SAILORS LEAVE HOME?"
featuring
LESLIE FULLER
The adventures of a sailor who blunders into a Harem.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IRRESISTIBLE AS EVER.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
JEANETTE MACDONALD
IN
'THE LOVE PARADE"
The Roguish Love-Story of a Queen.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KHURSHEDJI KAVASJI SUNTOKE has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground Rent Tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Third Lane, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 245 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 1/5410, New Nos. 9140-9141, Cadastral Survey No. 673, Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1769, Street No. 12 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Khetwadi Third Lane, on or towards the West by Batliwalla's Wadi, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendor known as Zarina Cottage and on or towards the South by the house known as Gopal Bhuwan belonging to Marwadi Jagannath Ramgopal.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1931.

DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4057

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort,

NOTICE OF SALE.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A PROPERTY SITUATED IN A BUSINESS LOCALITY SUITABLE FOR GODOWNS AND FACTORIES.

Valuable immovable property situated at Upper Duncan Road near Two Tanks land admeasuring about 549 square yards and bearing Municipal E Ward No. 522, Duncan Road, Street No. 248 and 248 A and E Ward No. 874, stable Street No. 55 at 59 will be sold by Public Auction by order of the concerned. (TOMORROW) TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises by Messrs. Bennett & Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MARBLE GOODS, FIGURES STATUES, FOUNTAINS ETC., SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Under instructions from the parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in different lots at their rooms valuable marble goods such as figures of St. Anthony Sacred Heart, Lady of Lourdes, Krishna, Venus de Milo, Laxmi, Saraswati, Joan of Arc and others, also statues, fountain, lamp-shade, suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

ROYAL NURSERY. RATES REDUCED

200 Varieties of MANGO GRAFTS some bearing mangoes 200 tolas each many kinds of Sapota, Pomagranate, Guava Batavia, Orange, and Rose grafts, Cocoanut seedlings, Crotons, etc., Catalogue free.
RAO CHINNARAO & SONS,
Gold Medalists, KADIAM,
(Via Rajahmundry.)

Opening Wednesday, the 16th December. Night at 9-30 p. m.

60 Artists | Prof. SHANKARRAO The Monarch of Wild Animals. | 100 WILD & TRAINED ANIMALS

SEE NELSONS' FLYING **TRIO**

Who will Risk their Life in MID-AIR width of 35 Feet and in height of 45 Feet?

TO SEE—Heart-Breaking Giants.
TO SEE—Mid-Air Demon Flyers.
TO SEE—Death Defying Act.
TO SEE—The Spectacular Attack in Mid-Air.
TO SEE—The Tragedy Human—Never Breaks Their Limbs.

3 LADIES & GENTS BALANCING LADDER!!

Our Stars:—Miss NELSON, Miss KATHU, Miss PUNCHI, Miss SCHWARTS, Miss SUCILLA, Miss MAYA Miss JULA, Miss MUNNU.

Matinees from 19th Saturday, Dec. 1931 to 3rd Jan. 1932 at 5 P. M.

KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS,

Nana's Chowk, (Opp. Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade), Grant Road.

COMMENCING FROM 18TH DECEMBER
MADAN THEATRES'
TALKING & SINGING PICTURE IN HINDI

SHAKUNTALA

WITH
MISS KAJJAN & Master NISSAR
AT **WELLINGTON-TALKIES** DHOBI TALAO

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS TO PURCHASE VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET, AND AT MATARPAKHADI, MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for the Vendors of the properties, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises near Crawford Market on SATURDAY, the 16th day of January, 1932, at 3-30 p.m. the Lot No. I of the following immoveable property and on the premises at Matarpakhadi on the 18th day of January, 1932, at 4 p.m. the Lot No. II of the immoveable property mentioned below.

LOT NO I.

DESCRIPTION OF ABDUL REHMAN STREET PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Rangari Mohalla, now known as Syed Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the said Syed Abdul Rehman Street on the West side thereof, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-three square yards and three-fourth of another square yard be the same little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Old No. 177, New No. 1502, Old Survey No. 1061, and New Survey No. 1955 and Cadastral Survey No. 1032 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded, on or towards the East by Public Road called Syed Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the West by the Public Passage, on or towards the North by the house of Badrudin bin Abdulla Coor and on or towards the South formerly by the house of Chatoo Valad Shaboo Gowli and now by a common passage for the use of tenants of Bachoobai, widow of Dorabji Burjorji Cooper and that of her neighbour Ockerji Oomrigar and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Municipality under No. 2 and now under 'B' Ward No. 4 and Street Nos. 16-18-20 and 22.

LOT NO. II.

DESCRIPTION OF MATARPAKHADI PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Matarpakhadi on the Fazandari ground belonging to the late Honourable Narayan Wasudeo in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1/3695 and Cadastral Survey No. 472 of Mazagaon Division and bounded, on or towards the East by the vacant ground of the Mazagaon Land Reclamation Company, on or towards the West by the house of Mancherji Sorabji Batliwala, on or towards the North by the house of E. Ferreira and on or towards the South by public road which said premises were formerly assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 5874 and 5875 and Street Nos. 96-98-100.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee at their Office, Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FURNITURE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S FURNITURE SHOP AT CHAKLA STREET.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Dawood Hasham (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 14th December, 1931, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at the said insolvent's furniture shop at No. 211, Chakla Street, all the furniture lying in the said shop IN ONE LOT.

Furniture is on view.

N.B.:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

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"BOYCOTT ALL BRITISH GOODS."

Bengal's Reply To Ordinance Regime.

"GANDHI—IRWIN PACT ENDED IN BENGAL."

Bardolise Bengal" Says Mr. Nariman.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

After three hours' discussion the Conference unanimously adopted the main resolution suggesting a programme of work. including boycott of British goods, banks etc.

Reassembling with larger attendance on Sunday (December 6) at Berhampore under the presidency of Sj. Hardayal Nag. the special session of the Bengal Provincial Political Conference unanimously adopted, after three hours' discussion, a resolution recording it as its opinion that the Gandhi-Irwin Pact had practically ended in Bengal and resolved that the time had arrived for the "resumption of the Satyagraha campaign for the attainment of independence," urging people of Bengal "to prepare themselves for the coming fight and deciding that in the meantime a programme of action including intensive boycott of British goods, boycott of all banks, insurance companies and steamship companies and other concerns controlled by Britishers and boycott of Anglo-Indian newspapers" be given effect to without delay.

The proceedings commenced with national songs by girls.

The first four resolutions were moved from the chair, condoling with the deaths of the national workers in Bengal and outside during the last year.

Sj. Jogindra Chandra Chakraverti, the veteran Congress leader of Dinajpur, then stepped into the rostrum amidst cheers and moved the resolution.

Demanding immediate release of over one thousand young men, who were being detained in and outside Bengal Jails without any trial for an indefinite period in pursuance of the repressive policy adopted by the Government at the dictation of the European mercantile community and the Anglo-Indian journals as the continuance of this policy was creating an atmosphere unfavourable to the Congress creed of non-violence and further characterising the Ordinances Nos. 9 and 11 as virtual inauguration of semi-Martial Rule in Bengal, which had placed the lives and properties of the children of the soil at the tender mercies of the Executive Officers as repugnant in that they tended to lower the faith of the people in the potency of the Congress programme.

In moving the resolution he said that the resolution narrated in a compact form all the factors which were responsible for bringing about the present situation in Bengal. Whenever exception was taken to the Black Legislations like Ordinances 9 and 11 they trotted out the bogey of terrorism by some misguided youth of this province, assuring all whom it might concern at the same time that those Ordinances were meant to be applied only against those, who were considered as outside the pale of law.

CONGRESS HAD NOTHING TO DO.

In this connection the speaker wanted at the outset to assert that the Congress organisations had nothing to do with the terrorist outbreaks. In spite of public disclaimers by the leaders of the Congress organisations interested parties would persist in foisting responsibility for such outrages on the Congress and unfortunately for them the Government seemed to believe as gospel truths whatever emanated from those interested quarters. The result was that inspite of protestations to the contrary they found that their colleagues and co-workers were being spirited away from their midst on the merest suspicion so much so that the conclusion became irresistible that the recent Ordinances would be employeyd, as they had been done hitherto. in crippling the Congress activities in this Province.

Concluding the speaker said that it was impossible to expect that peace and order would prevail in Bengal while more than one thousand young men should be rotting in the Detention Camps.

VERY OBJECTS DEFEATED.

Sj. Chakrabarti asked the Government to realise that indiscriminate arrests and indefinite detention only served to embitter the feelings of all alike and defeated the very object with which those Ordinances were promulgated. The resolution moved by him was meant to enable the Government to undo those grievous wrongs

GRAVEST WRONG TO DETENUS

Moulvi Ashrafuddin Choudhury of Comilla in seconding the above resolution thought they had waited too long for the Government to see their mistakes and mend their ways but the only they got was Ordinances IX and XI. This, the speaker thought, was a direct challenge to the Congress as also to the manhood of Bengal. He hoped the Conference would accept the programme of action chalked out by the Subjects Committee after a protracted deliberation. But as a preliminary to that he urged the acceptance of the resolution demanding immediate release of detenus.

All British Goods To Be Boycotted.

After this the resolution was put to vote and declared unanimously carried.

Srijukta Urmila Debi was then called upon to pilot the main resolution of the session.

The resolution runs as follows:

"In view of the recent happenings at Chittagong. Hijli and Dacca and the indifferent and callous attitude of the Government with regard to the demands unanimously made by the public in the press and platform for the redress of these wrongs and indiscriminate arrest and detention of Congress workers and office-bearers of Congress organisations in Bengal and promulgation of the latest Ordinance amounting to promulgation of semi-Martial Law in Bengal, this Conference is of opinion that Government has practically ended the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, so far as Bengal is concerned and resolves that the time has arrived for resumption of the Satyagraha campaign for attainment of independence, which alone can remedy all these wrongs and urges the people of Bengal to prepare themselves for the coming fight, and in the meantime the following programme be given effect to without delay:—

(i) Intensive boycott of all British goods.

(ii) Boycott of all banks. insurance companies and steamship companies and other concerns controlled by Britishers and boycott of Anglo-Indian newspapers.

(iii) Boycott of foreign cloth.

(iv) Prohibition of liquor and intoxicating drugs.

This Conference further requests B.P.C.C. to take necessary permission from the Working Committee of A. I. C. C. and take all necessary steps in this behalf."

Srijukta Urmila Debi said that the choice of the President fell on her perhaps because he thought that it was the best way of showing recognition of the signal services rendered to the freedom's battle last year by the lady workers in Bengal.

Continuing Srijukta Urmila Debi said that immediately after the Hijli incident when she went inside the Detention Camp to persuade the detenus to break the hunger-strike she assured them that if the Congress Working Committee did not make their cause an all-India issue. Bengal's workers would not hesitate to cut off all connections with the A. I. C. C. and start a countrywide agitation over this issue. Three months were about to elapse but nothing tangible had been done by way of redress of those wrongs. On the other hand they had seen in to-day's papers the Government's resolution on the Hijli Report laying the entire blame on the detenus, who were most grievously wronged. That must have convinced them what justice they could expect from the Government.

TO STAND ON HER OWN LEGS.

Continuing Srijukta Urmila Debi said that everybody must have by now been convinced that Bengal would have to rely on her own efforts to secure adequate reparations from the Government and also to make impossible a recurrence of the atrocities, which were perpetrated in Hijli, Chittagong and other places. In this connection the speaker could not forget what a grave wrong was done to the detenus by their own countrymen. That was really the 'unkindest cut of all' and it was time that they should set out to undo that injustice and not a single moment should be lost in launching upon a fighting programme. which would be expected to bring about the release of these unfortunate detenus and also prevent the repetition of Chittagong, Hijli and Dacca incidents.

TOUCH BRITISHERS' POCKET.

In seconding this resolution Sj. Brajendra Narayan Choudhury of Sylhet when they agreed to said that the only way of compelling the Britishers, who were a nation of shopkeepers, was to devise a plan whereby their pockets could be touched. No other argument appealed to them. He thought that the programme of action suggested by the resolution before the House was eminently practical. and if pursued vigorously, would compel the European mercantile firms and the Government to go about knocking at the doors of the Congress suing for peace.

The speaker concluded by urging Bengal's workers to accept the "friendly challenge" of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and prove that she could do greater things than what had already been achieved by her. He differed from those among his friends and colleagues, who thought that the boycott of British goods was against the Congress creed and stated that the point was raised merely to close the issue.

BOMBAY'S GREETINGS.

Bengal Assured Of Working Committee's Attention.

In addressing the conference Sj. K. F. Nariman at the outset regretted that he had been compelled to speak in a foreign tongue which he considered an necessary evil. "Otherwise, speaking in connection with a resolution which urges the boycott of British goods I should have been the first to boycott the English language."

Sjt. Nariman extended to Bengal Bombay's fraternal greetings and assured her of the utmost sympathy, help and co-operation from the Working Committee and the rest of India. No subject, he said, had received more serious and anxious consideration at the hands of the Working Committee than the grave situation in Bengal. Can you really say that the Working Committee or the rest of India is indifferent to what is happening in Bengal

BENGAL STILL LEADS.

Referring to the political record of Bengal he said that the rest of India was proud of Bengal's glorious achievements. Can the Congress forget Bengal's glorious record? Can we forget that it was here—in the patriotic and national soil of Bengal, that Dadabhai Naoroji unfurled the Swaraj Flag? Can we forget Bengal's services at a time when the Congress was nothing more than a petitioning and deputationising agency and that the credit of starting direct action was Bengal's? Is not Bengal the birthplace—she certainly is the soil where the Congress has been nourished and nurtured to the mighty tree that we see it to-day?"

But the initiative for action, he said, must come from Bengal and she may rest assured of the utmost sympathy, help and co-operation from the Working Committee and the rest of India in any aetion that they might take consistent with the Congress creed and policy.

A PUZZLE.

Who are the real rulers of Bengal to-day, he asked. It is the European Association or the Government of Bengal? The declaration of policy of Government is not now made on the floor of the Council Chamber but at a dinner. The administration appears to be carried on at the dictation of the European Association. He warned Government that if under the guise of fighting against terorism, they thought they would be able to supress the legitimate nationalist movement in the province and in the country they were greatly mistaken. We won't allow the nationalist movement to be wiped out in any part of the country. I know Bengal—I know her spirit, enthusiasm and patriotism and I know that no amount of repression could wipe out the nationalist movement in the province. Similar efforts have been made in the past but they have miserably failed. If the Government sincerely desires to crush terrorism, it is not the Euopean Association that they should turn to for help. There is only one man who can do it and he is Mahatma Gandhi."

REMEMBER BARDOLI.

Proceeding he called upon the rest of the country to make the Bengal issue an all-India question, as it made the Punjab wrong. "The first primary need of your province was unity—unity among the various communities, parties, groups and schools of thought." He stressed the utility of organisation and said "If you cannot Bardolise the whole province, Bardolise at least two or three districts and you will see its wonderful results."

MR. M. S. ANEY.

Speaking next Sjt. M. S. Aney endorsed the sentiments expressed by Sjt. Nariman in assuring the utmost help, sympathy and co-operation from the Working Committee and the rest of India. One thing that is needed in Bengal is not merely the desire to fight but also the preparation for fight." Preparation cannotes decision on a definite line of action. "I know Bengal's patriotism and sacrifices Can you point to a province which has a more glorious record than Bengal has I am not exaggerating when I say that Bengal is the pioneer in the nationalist movement that has now assumed such a gigantic form in this country—pioneer in the sense of not only supporting an idea but working it out. Extreme nationalism—militant nationalism of Bengal expressed itself during the Bengal Partition Days." There is genuine spirit of sacrifice in Bengal.

Proceeding he paid tributes to Bengal's unwavering faith in the creed of non-violence and said it terrorism existed in Bengal to-day it was due to an attitude of perverseness of the Government of Bengal and the Government of India.

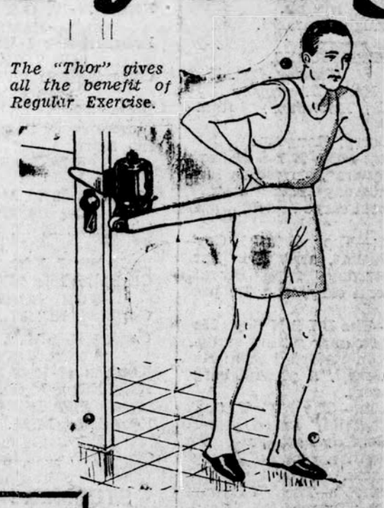
Concluding, he assured Bengal that Mahatmaji will stand by Bengal in her hour of travail.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, speaking in Bengali, assured Bengal that Behar in particular and the rest of the country in general would stand by her. He paid glowing tributes to the splendid services rendered by the ladies during the last Civil Disobedience movement and pointed out that the path shown to the nation by Mahatma Gandhi was the surest possible and the best way to attain their freedom.

MAIN RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

After three hours discussion the main resolution moved by Srijukta Urmila Devi was unanimously adopted.

Do you get enough EXERCISE?



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REGULAR exercise of the right kind is a very important factor in keeping the body in perfect health. This applies especially to the East, where illness is so much more prevalent, and where one soon "goes to seed" without sufficient exercise.

On the other hand, irregular violent exercise, also has its bad effects—one feels "fagged out," and the muscles are often painful for days afterwards. Everybody would like to take regular exercise, but to some people it is impossible to others inconvenient.

This is when the "Thor" Juvenator is a real necessity. It gives perfect massage applicable to all parts of the body, from light exercise to deep tissue manipulation. It assures perfect circulation without fatigue, reduces and prevents abdominal fat and sluggish liver.

Athletes, as well as those living sedentary lives, are using the Juvenator, realising the great advantage of having an electric masseur always at hand for a small cost.

Just a few minutes exercise with the "Thor" every day, and you'll soon feel the benefit! The treatment is also strongly recommended by the Medical profession for:

Anaemia, Constipation, Indigestion, Insomnia, Rheumatism etc.

The "Thor" Juvenator is simple to use, and is the only health-machine suitable for either A. C. or D. C. current. It can be fitted up in your bathroom easily and quickly.

Price: Rs. 140 complete. If you live out of Bombay—order by V. P. P. Hire purchase on an easy out-of income plan can be arranged. Full particulars gladly given on application.

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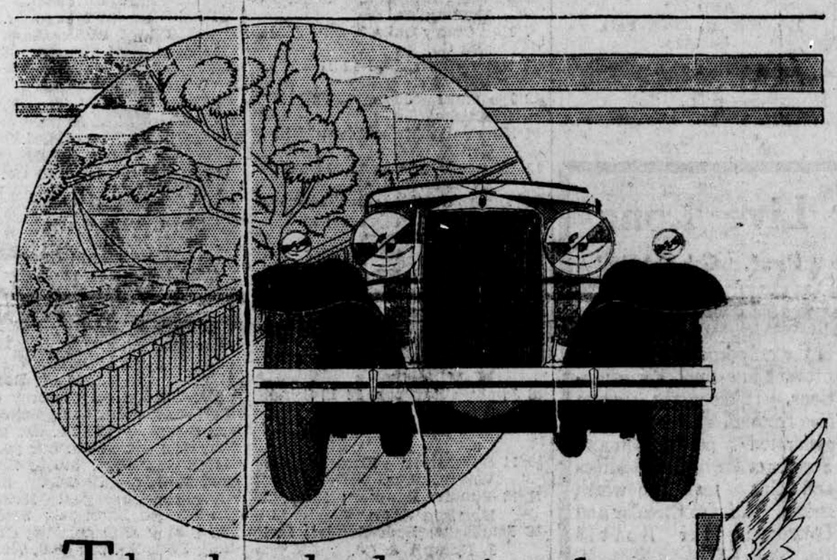

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Note:—Its efficacy has well been tried in Germany before placing into market.

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1 Year Life Reading, Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year, Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions about futurity Re. 1. Each extra question As. 4. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age.

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VIO-RAY MALT combines in perfect balance ALL the Vitamins essential to the well-being of adults and children alike.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Dec. 12.
Bandra; Bradley; Busrah.
Vasna; Hull; Busrah.
Vita; Betaugh; Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Dec. 13.
Castalia; Kelly; Liverpool.
Trenenfels; Husenhier; Hamburg.
Pundit; Perry; Rangoon.

SS Bandra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Bandra", arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 78 passengers.

SS Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Vasna", arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 279 passengers.

SS Vita:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer "Vita" arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general carg and passengers.

SS Castalia:—The G T Coy's steamer "Castalia," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

SS Trenenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer "Trenenfels" sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

SS Pundit:—The T M Coy's steamer "Pundit", sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, Dec. 12.
2 Ranchi London 26-12 M M and Co.
3 Shunko Maru Japan 23-12 O S Kaisha.
4 Carinquano Aden 14-12 L T & M I.
6 Castalia, Liverpool, 13-12, C Trading Co.
7 Clan Ogilvy Okha 17-12 J Finlay and Co.
11 Tysla Karachi 18-12 L Edward Ltd.
12 Iyo Maru Japan 15-12 N Y Kaisha.
14 Khandalla Africa 16-12 M M & Co.
15 Trenenfels, Bremen, 13-12 L Edwards, Ltd.
16 Tabian Java 12-12 T Morrison and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
1 Alipore China NF; M M and Co
2 C/o. Lancaster Karachi 12-12 F N Nixon Co.
5 Nordic Hamburg, 16-12 Grahams T Co.
7 Heizan Maru Japan 17-12 M. M. & Co.
8 Jalabala Rangoon, 16-12 Scindia S N Co.
9 Canara Rangoon 19-12 M M & Co.
10/11 Silvercedar Karachi NF Volkart Bros.
12/13 Pundit; Rangoon; 13-12; T Morrison & Co.
16 Jamnagar; Bedi Bunder; 12-12 L Naranji & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK
A Garmula; Rangoon; 13-12 M M and Co.
F Alavi, Jeddah, N F. T Morrison and Co.
K Jalaputra, N F, N F, Scindia. S N Co.
M Khosrou, Jeddah, 17-12. T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.
Mongolia 17-12 P and O S N Co
Mantua 25-12 P and O S N Co
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Masula 13-12 M M and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Baroda 18-12, K N Co.
Clan Macvicar 28-12 J F Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG
Thalata, 18-12, L Edward Ltd.
Nippon, 28-12 L Edward Ltd.
Lysia 13-12 L Edward Ltd.
FROM HULL.
Ariosto 2-1 J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Wartenfels 20-12 L Edward Ltd
Leebenfels 7-1 L Edward Ltd.
Sturmfel 17-1 L Edward Ltd.
Murienfels 27-1 L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Tawan 27-12 L Edward ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa, 15-12, M Italiana.
FOR TRIESTE.
Coldilana, 19-12 L T Co.
Fusijama 26-12 L T Co.
Pilsna 28-12 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Hereford 14-12 F F Campbell Co.
Sawokla, 18-1, L Edward Ltd.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Argun Maru 25-12 O S Kaisha
Tottori Maru 16-12 N Y Kaisha
Nagato Maru 19-12 N Y Kaisha
Kaga Maru 30-12 N Y Kaisha.
Kidderpore 21-12 P and O S N Co.
FROM BRISBANE.
Strathmener 18-12 P and O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Kenya 19-12 M M and Co.
Karagola, 2-1-32. M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS
FOR LONDON.
Ranchi 26-12 P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Silvercedar NF; Volkart Bros.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Nordic 13-12; G T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Rabenfel NF; L Edward Ltd.
FOR TRIESTE.
Coriguino NF; I T Co.
FOR KOBE.
Heizen Mara 13-12 M M & Co.
Alipore N F, P and O S N Co
Iyo Maru, 12-12, N Y Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH
Bandra 16-12 M M and Co.
Vasna 18-12 M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Jalavijaya, 20-12, Scindia S. N. Co.
Lysla NF; L Edward Ltd.
Chybassa NF; M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Gormula, NF; M M and Co.
Canara NF; M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Khosrou 17-12 T M Co.
Alavi NF; T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla, M.M. and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Ranchi P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Silvercedor Volkart Bros.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Nordic G T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Rabenfels L Edward Ltd.
FOR TRIESTE.
Coriguino L T Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Alipore P and O S N Co.
Heizen Maru M M & Co.
Iyo Maru N Y Kaisha.
FOR DURBAN.
Khaidalla. M M and Co.
FROM BUSRAH.
Bandra M M and Co.
Vasna M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalavijaya, S. N. Co.
Chybassa M M & Co.
Lysla L Edward Ltd.
FOR RANGOON.
Garmula, M. M. and Co.
Canara M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Khosrou T M Co.
Alavi T M Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
C/o. Lancaster 11-12-31.
Silvercedar 11-12-31.
Clostappelle 11-12-31.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Dec. 12.

For London SS "Viceroy of India":—454688 Rs. bar gold, J Ramas Dosa; 1093289 Rs. bar gold M. underji; 403914 Rs. bar gold C. amji and Sons; 556083 Rs. bar old Netherland Tdg. Society; 597785 Rs. bar gold Netherland Commercial Bank Ld.; 364963 Rs. ar gold P & O Banking Corporation; 31585 Rs. bar gold, 71992 Rs. old sovereigns, National Bank of India; 986738 Rs. bar gold P & O anking Corporation; 359552 Rs. ar gold, Eastern Bank Ltd.; 93775 s. bar gold. 344000 Rs. bar gold, ercantile Bank of India; 126203 s. bar gold M Sunderji; 82704 Rs. ar gold, 177870 Rs. bar gold Chared Bank of India and China; 5187 Rs. bar gold, 225120 Rs. gold overeigns, P & O Banking Cororation; 513101 Rs. bar gold, hartered Bank of Australia and ndia.

For New York:—80937 Rs. bar old, National Bank of India; 31875 Rs. bar gold P & O Banking orporation; 153533 Rs. bar gold, 403539 Rs. bar gold, National City ank of New York; 341825 Rs. bar old, P & O Banking Corporation.

For London SS "Ranchi":—616 ags myrabollam J Moolchand.

For Marseilles:—2700 bags roundnut kernals, M Bhuta and Co.

For Liverpool SS 'Castalia":—28 ales wool raw, W Latham and o.; 46 bales wool raw, M Nissim;

For Marseilles:—9 cases brassware, Cox and Kings Ltd.

For Suez SS "Cariguano":—75 bales cotton raw, David Mills Co.; 15 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Port Said:—18 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Tripoli:—8 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—51 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Joffa:—17 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Beyrouth 9 bales A H Diab.

For Venice:—659 ags groundnut seed Birla Bros.

For Trieste:—1334 bags gingelly eed K Devchand and Co.

For Hambur SS "Nordic":—55 ales cotton raw Textile Products d.; 590 bags linseed, 1318 bags roundnut seed. 630 bags groundut oil cakes, Birla Bros.

For Antwerp:—173 bales hemp, Tdg. Co. 625 bags groundnut akes, 685 bags linseed cakes A Baldevdas.

For Hamburg SS "Trenenfels":—50 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co.

For RRatterdom:—2626 bags linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerohoy; 1032 bags joowari K Devchand and Co.

For Antwerp:—53 bales cotton fly Indian Produce Export Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Antwerp SS "Rabenfels":—125 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Hamburg:—26 bales cotton fly, K Pirozsha and Co.

For Shanghai:—1550 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Kobe SS "Iyo Maru":—100 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co.; 400 bales cotton raw M Amersey Ld.; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ld.; 75 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw Breul and Co.; 365 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.; 260 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Dec. 12.

From Bassein (Rangoon) SS "Garmula" Agents M M and Co:—19118 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—498 bars pig lead; 12 bags coffee.

From Tuticorin:—136 bags gunnies; 116 bags coffee; 44 bags oorid husk dust; 20 bales cotton yarn.

From Cochin:—30 cases crane saling.

From Moulmein SS "Chakrata", Agents M M and Co:—25226 bags rice; 273 bundle teak squares. 9465 bundle teak stuff; 377 bundle teak posts; 1707 bundle teak planks; 12767 bundle teak scantlings.

From Rangoon:—300 iron drums; 40 bundle motor car tyres; 199 bars pig lead; 10 tin sauce.

From Allephey:—14 rolls coir matting; 54 cases crape saling; 20 cases tea.

From Cochin:—50 cases tea; 592 bundle cold rope; 112 bundle coir yarn; 89 bundle mats; 149 kollies hooka shells.

From Bassein SS "Jalavijaya"; Agents S S N Co.:—14426 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—12328 bags rice 18 bundle boards; 84 bundle gunnies.

From Colombo:—75 chests tea.

From Tuticorin:—55 bales cotton; 18 bags coffee seed.

From Cochin:—28 bags dry ginger.

From Ponani:—44 bundle coirfibre.

From Calicut:—67 coils coir rope; 86 coils coir yarn.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Dec. 12.
Since 1st September
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	611	10,02.
Central India	273	20,63.
Barsi and Nagar	288	9,29.
Hyderabad-Gaorani		1,87.
Berar	450	37,11.
Central Provinces	232	12,437
Total Comras	1,854	91,382
Dhollera	613	19,511
N.-W. Provinces	99	8,60.
Rajputana		8,03.
Sind-Punjab	604	19,455
Broach	115	7,36.
Coompta & Dharwar		7,53.
Westerns-Northerns	102	6,36.
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		36.
Persian		425
American	391	13,932
Egyptian & African	1,992	30,794
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		55
Total	5,770	213,821

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Dec. 12.
1st Sept. to 10th Dec.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	165	59,260
Japan & China	3,376	216,443
Coast Ports		16,557
Up-country by Rail		43,792
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		18,058
Total	3,541	354,110

THE TATA OIL MILL' QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Dec. 12.
Ex-Godown, Bombay.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 492/ per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120/ per ton.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Dec. 12.

F. P. Bales.	1931-31	1930-31
Receipts to date 11-12-3	5560000	6411000
Receipts Yesterday 11-12-31	60000	49000
Exports to date 11-12-31	3379000	3556000
Stock at Ports 11-12-31	4638000	4149000
Stock Interior Towns 11-12-31	2205000	1816000
Stock Liverpool 11-12-31	918000	917000
Visible Supply 11-12-31	9190000	8177000
Quantity in Sight 11-12-31	9016000	9457000
Quantity out of Sight 11-12-31	5625000	4369000

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSCN.
Bombay, Dec. 12.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/7 Highest Rs. 33/10 Lowest Rs. 33/4 Closing Rs. 33/7
Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 33/ Highest Rs. 33/1 Lowest Rs. 32/11 Closing Rs. 32/14

Film

Whiten Teeth by Removing Dingy Film

Film, too, is the source of serious tooth and gum disorders. Dentists urge special film-removing dentifrice.

DON'T be discouraged if teeth are not white and sparkling. You have 9 chances in 10 that they are merely coated with a dingy film.

Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film, use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices. See for once and all how white and bright teeth really are.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent
The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

The Radiant Tailoring Shop.

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CASHMERE SUITS from ... Rs. 45/- to Rs. 65/-
PURE SILK ,, ,, ... Rs. 30/- to Rs. 65/
KHADI SILK ,, ,, ... Rs. 20/- to Rs. 25/
COTTON TUSSORE SUITS from... Rs. 13/8 to Rs. 18/8
INDIAN AUTO LINEN SUITS ... Rs. 14/8
SUPER INDIAN AUTO LINEN SUITS Rs. 18/8
COLOURED ZEPHYR SHIRTS from Rs. 2/12 to Rs. 3/8

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Public meeting, Congress House in memory of late Imam Saheb. 6 p.m. Sjt. Nagindas Master to preside.

Public meeting at Jinnah Hall under he auspices of the Nationalist Muslim Party to welcome Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan at 6-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday).

Sardar opens "The Women's Central Camp", Shinghani's Bungalow. Matunga (G.I.P.) near King's Circle, 8 a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH

On Sunday, 13th December at Verem, Goa. Alexandra Gracias, wife of A. M. Gracias o. Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons, Bombay.

'TO-DAY'S LADIES' MEETING.

A public meeting of Ladies, under the auspices of Rashtriya Mahila Mandal, will be held to-day (Monday) at Tulsi Building Khetwadi Back Road at 3-30 p.m.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA'S GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Bn. The Great Indian Peninsula Rly. Regiment A. F. will play a select programme at Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, to-day (Monday) commencing at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The Thirteenth Annual General meeting of the members of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held in the (Main Hall) Town Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) at 4-30 p.m. Refreshments will be served.

PUBLIC MEETING OF WOMEN.

Under the auspices of he Rashtriya Stree Sabha there will be a Public Meeting of women at Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will speak on "The Present Situation and Womens' Duty". Loud speakers will be installed.

"F" WARD D.C.C.

The monthly meeting of the Council of management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday the 15 inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Parel.

Those, who have the membership books of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee, Parel, are requested to return the same to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Committee on or before the 20 h inst.

IN MEMORY OF LATE IMAM SAHEB.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be a public meeting at the Congress House to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in memory of the late Imam Saheb Abdul Kadir of Bawazir, a life-long friend and co-worker of Mahatma Gandhi, when Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. will preside.

BHULESHWAR D.C.C.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded for one seat to the Bombay P.C.C. will be received at the office of the "C" Ward, D.C.C. upto 6 p.m. to-day (Monday). In case of contest the election will take place on Sunday the 20th inst. from 8 to 11 a.m. (S.T.) and 4 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the "C" Ward D.C.C. Chhotalal Bhuwan, 2nd Floor Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

NAVI WADI PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Municipal Committee of the B.P.C.C. a public meeting will be held today (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Navi Wadi, Dadishet Agiari Street, Swadeshi Bazar, when Messrs. Babrekar and Jethamal Narayandas will speak on "Our Civic Responsibilities" and Sjt. Motichand G. Kapadia will preside.

BYCULLA BYE-ELECTION TO B.P.C.C.

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. announce:

There will be a Bye-election of three seats to the B.P.C.C. from the Byculla (E-Ward) District Congress Committee.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded will be received at the office of the "E" Ward, District Congress Committee till 6 p.m. on Sunday the 20th inst. In case there are more than three nominations the Election will take place on Sunday the 27th inst. from 8 to 11 a.m. (S.T.) and 4 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the "E" Ward Office, Nashikar Wada, Haines Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay, 11.

BUDDHISM CAN REGAIN INDIA'S LOST GLORY

Man Suffers Because He Has Forgotten This Religion Of Wisdom

MADAM SOPHIA WADIA'S ADDRESS ON BODHI DHARMA

The Hall of the Anand Vihara at Lamington Road was overcrowded on Sunday morning when Madam Sophia Wadia delivered a lecture on "Buddhism Bodhi Dharma". The lecture was organised by the Buddha Society and Dr A. L. Nair president of the Society and the founder of the Vihara presided.

Explaining at the outset what 'Bodhi Dharma" meant Madam Sophia said that it was "the Religion of Wisdom". Religion of wisdom as distinguished from the religion of knowledge or what was preached by the priests or found in books. This religion of wisdom was a matter of belief, feeling and sentiment. It was a religion that gave light and eternal contentment.

WHY WORLD SUFFERS

Stressing the need of the religion of wisdom Madam Sophia asked why it was that in spite of the lot of knowledge that man possessed at present the world was suffering. Why it was that they found intellect opposing intellect, science opposing spiritualism, one community fighting with another and one nation trying to suppress the other. She declared that it was due to the fact that man had forgotten that religion of wisdom which liberated thought and brought about the unity of castes and creeds.

WHAT BUDDHA PREACHED.

The speaker then observed that it was the Dhurma of Buddhi or the religion of wisdom that was preached by Lord Buddha. He showed the most practical and easy way to "Nirvana". The speaker exhorted the audience to break all the fetters of limited thought and to free it. Then alone they would be able to understand the religion of wisdom.

Madam Sophia further declared that "Bodhi Dharma" was the eternal, immortal and imperishable religion. It was not something new that Buddha taught to the world. Before him there was a long series of Buddhas who were known as the Buddhas of confession, as mentioned in the Mahayand. In order to understand Buddhism properly it was needed that they should also try to understand what had preceded Buddha.

HIS PUZZLED FATHER

Making the point more clear the speaker narrated the story of Buddha's return to his home after attaining Nirvana and his conversation with his father. Buddha was then wearing the garments of the Bhikshus and was carrying a bowl in his hand. When his father was surprised to see the Prince in a monk's robe Buddha informed him that it was the costume of his race. The father could not understand him properly and reminded the Prince that he belonged to the race of Princes and not of monks. Buddha replied that he was speaking not of the mortals but of that invisible line of Buddhas who had preceded him. It was the same eternal religion that Buddha gave again to the suffering men and women of India as was preached by his predecessors.

CAN SAVE INDIA AGAIN.

Referring to the historical situation at the time of Buddha, Madam Sophia observed that when Buddha began to preach his religion superstition, corruption and degradation were rampant in India. Religion was not a matter of life and practice to the people. They were caste-ridden, and they were engaged in terrible animal sacrifice. It was in fact a very difficult situation with which Buddha was confronted. But he was able to see it clearly and to fight it out. He replaced the superstition and degradation that was prevalent with utmost harmony and unity. The latter development of the Maurya Empire and the great work of Asoka were the fruits of his great and successful effort and she believed that the teaching which once saved India would again save her and make her again the great Aryavarta, the glorious land that it was in the days of Buddha.

"BE YE LAMPS UNTO YOURSELVES."

Giving a few practical points of the teaching of Buddha which they could follow in their daily life the lecturer recalled the advic of Buddha to his Bhikshus in his saying "Be ye lamps unto yourselves Oh Bhikshus". That saying, said the speaker symbolised the teaching of Buddhism. One of the main achievements of Buddhism was that it did away with the priest class. The Buddha Shikshus were not a privileged class. If there was any privilege it was the responsibility on them to keep the teaching of their Lord alive. They were asked to seek knowledge and not to accept any thing passively. Theirs was a virile and vigilant possession. Self-shining and Self effort were the two points which were emphasised most by Buddhism. A Bhikshu was not a man who necessarily wore the garments of a monk but he was one who understood the inner man and sought knowledge.

REASON THE TOUCHSTONE.

The speaker concluding exhorted the audience to begin that task from within themselves not by merely paying lip homage to that teaching but by assimilating the good points of that teaching To look within she said is the first step to "Nirvana." Their effort should be to find out the method to achieve it. And that method was also shown by Lord Buddha in his injunctions to his disciples wherein he asked them to shun ignorance and illusion and not to accept anything blindly even if it came from the lips of Buddha but to accept that thing only which illuminated their minds and gave satisfaction to their heads and hearts even if it came from the lips of a child.

Mr. K. A. Padhye moved a hearty vote of thanks to the learned speaker who he announced had consented to deliver a series of such lectures and the meeting was dissolved.

WELCOME TO HAFIZ ALI BAHADUR KHAN

To-day's Public Meeting

A public meeting under the auspices of the Nationalist Muslim Party (Bombay Presidency Branch) will be held in Jinnah Hall at 5.30 p.m. to-day, to give reception to Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, Editor of "Hilal", who was jailed during the last Civil Disobedience Movement and recently released after undergoing imprisonment of 2 years.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S. S. "Iyo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-0 p.m. on Tuesday the 15th inst.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per S. S. "Mongolia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 16th instant.

With effect from the 1st January, 1932 letters containing complaints against post offices or on telegraph or telephone matters referred to in clauses 46 and 47 of the "Post and Telegraph Guide", will not be eligible for transmission through the post free of postage. Such letters must be prepaid with postage; otherwise they will be treated as unpaid letters and taxed in the usual way. The letters will be returned to the senders and the amount due will be recovered from them.

Acknowledgment

We have received from Messrs Samson and Co., Merchants and Agents, Triplicane, Madras, Samples of bone buttons.

X'MAS TOURS ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RY.

The X'Mas holidays provide Bombay residents with a splendid opportunity of seeing something of their own country. In addition to the attractive concession fares offered during this season, the B.B. & C.I. Railway propose to make travel easier and more comfortable by running three special excursion trains for second and third class passengers from Bombay on tours lasting about 11 days to Upper India and Kathiawar.

Amongst other places of interest the first two trains will visit Udaipur, Agra, Delhi, Jaipur and Abu Road (for Mount Abu), while the third will run to Dwarka and Fort Okha and return via Veraval and Bhavnagar Para. All three trains will leave Bombay on the 23rd December and return on the 4th January provided the required minimum number of passengers are booked.

ACCOMMODATION AND FARES.

The fares inclusive of catering on the train amount to Rs. 100 2nd class and Rs. 60 3rd class for the tours in Northern India, and Rs. 72 and Rs. 47 respectively for the Kathiawar tour, all hotel expenses being avoided. Special accomodation is allotted viz. 1 berth per 2nd class and 2 seats per 3rd class pasenger. Meals are supplied separately for Hindus and non-Hinddus.

Tickets can be had at any station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway or at the Season Ticket Office at Churchgate.

INDIAN MILL WORKERS

Support Kurla Mills Strikers

(From a Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Mill Committee of the Indian Mill (Malmal Mill) a meeting of the mill workers, residing in Madanpura, was held on Friday evening at the Jacob Circle. Messrs. Bukhari, Sirdesai, Abdul Jalil and others addressed the meeting and exhorted the workers to unite under the Red Flag which they said was the workers flag. The speakers dwelt on the evils of the present capitalistic regime which they said had reduced the workers' standard of life.

A resolution strongly supporting the strikers of the Swadeshi Mills at Kurla, in their struggle against capitalistic hardships and appealing to the textile workers of Bombay to support the Kurla strikers was then passed. The same resolution condemned the atack of the police on the Kurla strikers and appealed to the workers not to play into the hands of the capitalists and break the strike.

MARUTI TEMPLE

Protest Against Collector's Order

The Secretary, G. K. Union writes:—

The residents of the Delisle Road Cement chawls are in an agitated mood since Saturday last owing to an order served on some of them asking them to demolish the plinth near the Maruti temple, which, according to the Bombay Collector, is an encroachmen on Government land.

At a meeting of the residents of the chawls, held on the 9th inst under the presidentship of Dr Savarkar, to protest against th contemplated action of the Collector, a resolution was passed protesting against the policy adopted by the Bombay Collector in respect of the temple of Maruti near Chawl No. 26 and resolving to protect the said temple at any cost.

A small committe of the representatives from each chawl was also appointed to work in this connection.

WOMEN'S CENTRAL CAMP.

Congress President To Open

A communique from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee says that the Women's Central Camp of the Hindusani Seva Dal will be formally opened by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to-morrow (Tuesday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at Singhanee's Bungalow, Matunga, G. I. P. near King's Circle.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will also be present

SEVA DAL CAMP OPENING

Inauguration Programme

A large contingent of cadets for the Women's Central Camp arrived in Bombay on Sunday. They hail from Delhi Karnatak Behar, Tamil Nadh, C.P., (Hindi). More are expected to-day from U.P., Andhra, Utkal, Punjab and Maharasrtra.

The ramp will be inahgrrated on the 15th morning at 8 a.m.

The opening ceremony programme is as follows:—

Welcome song by the Bombay Sevika Dal.

Welcome address by Dr. Hardikar.

Congress President's inauguration address.

Speeches by Sjt. Nariman and other leaders.

Vote of thanks by Pt. Jawaharlal.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S KARNATAK PROGRAMME

Mrs. Kamaladevi Accompanying

Along with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Mrs. Kamala Nehru will also tour the Karnatak. The Karnatak Bhagini Mandal is presenting an address of welcome to her at Hubli. She is paying a visit to the Hubli Tilak Kanya Shala and will address a women's meeting on the 18th instant at the Hubli Karnatak Press.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Organiser of the Women's section of the Seva Dal is also accompanying Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Member-in-charge, Seva Dal throughout the Karnatak Tour

Bijapur To Present Address To Jawaharlal

The Municipality of Bijapur has resolved to present an address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he visits that city on the 20th morning. Panditji will be visiting Bagalkot on the 10th for inspecting the Seva Dal Training Academy and will leave for Bijapur early morning at 5 in a car.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S VISIT TO BELGAUM

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 12.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Mrs. Kamala Nehru will arrive at Belgaum at 10 a.m. on the morning of the 17th instant, by the Poona-Bengalore Mail. A huge public meeting has been arranged for the occasion while addresses of welcome will be presented to the Panditji by a number of public bodies and associations.

After spending about three hours in Belgaum Pandit Jawaharlal and party will proceed to Hubli the same day by motor.

"RADIO STAR"

Stage Social Play.

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic)

The "Radio Stars" staged on Saturday evening at the Bombay Theatre a playlet entitled "Soubhagyawati Vidhwa". The theme of the play may be described as social. And, although it is more reflective than dialectic it has, certainly, a decided point of view and the point of view is brought out with the essential force in a close-knit story. The playwright depicts facts. And he leaves Hindu Society to draw its own conclusions.

The players carried with observable efficiency, the aim, and object of the playwright. Their daring initiative was, met with the whole-hearted response they deserved from the audience. The costumes were carefully planned. The play will be staged this evening at the same theatre.

DEATH OF MR. V. G. BHANDARKAR

Ex-Chief Judge, Baroda State

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Vasudeo Gopal Bhandarkar, B.A., L.L.B., died on Thursday last at his residence in Girgaon at the age of 77 after having spent a life of scholarly retirement since he left the Baroda State where he held the post of Chief Justice for several years. He was the brother of the late Sir Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar and was Professor at the Government Law College, Bombay at the beginning of his career. Later he was at the Appellate Bar of the Bombay High Court for a number of years when he entered Baroda service. Mr. Bhandarkar was one of the pioneers on this side of the movement for education of women. His daughter, Mrs. Nalinbai Dalvi, B.A., is now active in the same cause. Mr. Bhandarkar's loss will be deeply mourned by his relatives and his large circle of friends and admirers.

CHILLY WEATHER CONTINUES IN CITY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Since yesterday morning Bombay has been experiencing unusually chilly weather. The sky has been over-cast with dark clouds and continuous drizzling to-day has restricted the movements of holiday makers. There was good rainfall in the suburbs. The sea was very rough yesterday and to-day too and the harbour witnessed a squally weather.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL T. U. CONFERENCE

Provisional Committee Meeting

A meeting of the Provisional Committee of the representatives of the Trade Unions in Bombay was held on Wednesday last in the office of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Parel, Mr. V. H. Joshi presiding.

The draft rules for the Bombay Provincial Trade Unions Conference were put before the meeting by Mr. Rangaswami and after informal discussion and some changes unanimously adopted were passed in a body. It was resolved that in the next meeting, any additional rules brought by any member may be considered.

As regards the dated of the Conference, it was resolved that it should be convened on the 26th and 27th inst. and all the preliminary work should be hurried accordingly.

The committee further resolved that a Reception Committee should be formed from the representatives of Unions in the island of Bombay and that the membership fee of the Reception Committee should be annas four only.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Working Committee Meeting

The meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference was held on Friday, last, in the Office of the Conference to hear the work done by the Delegation in England from Prof. G. R. Abhyankar who has returned.

It was resolved to publish the information about the Indian States' problems contained in the proceedings of the two sessions of the Round Table Conference for the information of Indian State people. It was also resolved to publish statements submitted to Lord Sankey on behalf of the Delegation in relation to the States' People's problems.

MR. LALJI PENDSE'S CONVICTION

Tramwaymen's Protest Meeting

(From A Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Bombay Tramway Men's Union a public meeting of the tramway men was held on Friday last opposite the Kingsway Workshop, Dadar, Mr. S. V. Kothavle presiding.

Mr. V. H. Joshi, the General Secretary of the Union, moved a resolution protesting against the Government for convicting Comrade Lalji Pendse, the vice President to the Union.

The resolution was put to vote and was carried unanimously. The meeting then terminated.

"HOW TO COMPETE WITH FOREIGN CLOTH"

The Sasta Sahitya Mandal of Ajmer, has just published the Hindi Translation of Mr. M. P. Gandhi's Monograph on "How to Compete with Foreign Cloth".

In the introduction to the book, Mahatma Gandhi observes:—

"I have read this book in original while I was in Yerrowada Mandir. The book is suitable and opportune at the present time. It can be proved from the book that it is not possible to achieve boycott of foreign cloth without the help of spinning wheels and khaddar. The author has made a good endevour to show what should be done for achieving a complete boycott of foreign cloth."

"Very useful statistical information is available from the book and I feel that those who want to understand the ethics of boycott, can find much help from the book."

The book will also be published shortly in Gujerati and Bengali.

The District Traffic Superintendent at Tinnevelly Junction, S. I. Railway, wires under date Dec. 12: Through running on the Virudhunagar-Tenkasi chord line was resumed at 6 p.m. on Saturday.—A.P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, DECEMBER, 14, 1931.

PEOPLE FIRST.

Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, a member of the States' People's Delegation to England, who returned to India last week has pointed out in a press interview some of the dangers besetting the proposed scheme of Federation. The Delegation itself does not seem to have done much beyond what Mr. Abhyankar calls "lobbying" some mildly sympathetic souls like Mr. Lansbury and Prof. Laski and Lord Olivier, who are said to have promised to do something in due time. "We were under restraint, so to speak", says Mr. Abhyankar and explains the various difficulties he had to contend with, such as the General Elections, the return of many unsympathetic Conservatives, and Mahatma Gandhi's decision not to be embarrassed by an open agitation" against the Princes. But we do not know what circumstances, if any, prevented the delegation from carrying on such open agitation as the States people have been carrying on here and there for their undeniable political rights. For sometime to come, till at any rate the stage of real negotiations arrives, it is on Indian soil that the most effective propaganda can be carried on, as much by the Indian States people as by their countrymen in the Provinces. But to be effective that propaganda must be a great deal more than academic. It is not enough, for the present to note the dangers in the Federal scheme as pointed out by Mr. Abhyankar. But they should begin to set about devising means of preventing those dangers. It is not enough in these days to petition for fundamental rights and verbally protest against the denial thereof. It is necessary for the people to organise themselves and assert their rights, of course in a legitimate and peaceful manner.

The most serious danger in the proposed Federal scheme, and one on which Mr. Abhyankar rightly puts most stress, is the proposal to give the Princes unmerited and unreasonable weightage in both the Central Legislative Chambers, and that too without a guarantee from them that a reasonable number of State representatives in both the Chambers would be elected directly or indirectly by the people. This proposal, if accepted, would be a danger both to the States people and the provinces. Though the States people form only 25 per cent of the total Indian population, the Princes ask for 33-1|3 per cent seats in the Popular House and 40 per cent seats in the Second Chamber curiously called the "Upper" House. And as regards the method of filling these seats, the Princes naively suggest that point to be left to themselves, as if it were no concern of the people of the Provinces and the States who pay taxes to know, before Federation is definitely decided upon how precisely the Federal Legislature is to be composed or who are all those who would spend the taxes paid by them. If the millions of people in the Indian Provinces and the States were to say to the Princes: "Just join the Federation and we shall surely safeguard your representation and your other legitimate interests," the Princes would summarily reject the proposal. Yet the claim is fairer far than the one made by the Princes.

In fairness to all let the measure of representation to be given to the States people be definitely decided before Federation is accepted by them and by the country in general. The people, whose interests are most at stake and who will have to finance the Federal scheme, would accept only a pure democratic federation and not one with seeds in it of corruption or disruption. As regards the amount of representation to the States, that is, to the States people as well as the Princes, the representation in the popular House cannot possibly be more than on the population basis. In the Second Chamber, however, what may be called historic reasons rather than on the merits of the question, some weightage may be given to the States provided the Chamber is more or less an advisory body and a fair number of seats are filled by popular election. It may be very convenient to the British to make a show of transfer of responsibility at the centre encumbered with many undemocratic safeguards and then to discount the responsibility by making the Executive removable only by a two-thirds majority and at the same time to give more than a third of the seats to the nominees of the Princes. That plan may also be most convenient to the Princes. But the people would rightly regard it as a fraud on democracy. However, it is not enough to long for full and pure democracy. It is necessary for the millions in the Indian Provinces and States, for workers, peasants and all, to organise themselves for Democracy, to proclaim to the world their birth-rights and to assert them in all legitimate and peaceful ways, but never accepting a compromise that might bar the way to further progress.

DECREED IN ADVANCE

The discussions at the Burma Round Table Conference continue on the assumption that the fate of Burma was decreed in advance, that separation from India was a settled fact and that the Burman delegates had only humbly to point out whether they objected to the position merely of a pillar here and a beam there in the edifice already planned for them. Care has been taken to exclude opportunity for Nationalist Burmans, who are against separation, to make their voice adequately felt at the Conference and the British Indian Delegation at the Conference on India are also refused voice in its deliberations. So it is not surprising that one fine morning the Burman delegates found that they were asked to debate on the question of "official nominees in the Lower House", a proposal which smelt to them of "reserved subjects". They had then a glimpse into the kind of constitution proposed for their country and they expressed "their anxiety to make it clear that they were not committing themselves regarding reserved subjects". Mr. Tharawaddy Pu pressed for the "expression of Government's intention". In the absence of Lord Peel, the chairman, Mr. Wardlaw Milne, an old 'friend' of India, who is also interested in the "progressive development" of Burma, explained, as acting chairman, that the Conference should discuss the question "whether in the event of any subjects being reserved" Government should be empowered to send "representatives" to the Lower House. The debate then continued on lines satisfactory to British interests. Claims were advanced for the adequate representation of Europeans, Anglo-Indians, land-holders, labour, commerce and Mr. Haji on behalf of the Indians in Burma reminded the Conference that Burmans held fifty per cent of the country's wealth, British interests 20 to 25 per cent, while the Indians in Burma held 25 to 30 per cent. He suggested allocation of seats, fifty per cent on the population basis and and fifty per cent on the economic basis. The suggestion, of course, will not suit the British interests and those Burmans who consider that Indians are not wanted in Burma. But the discussions at the Conference indicate how far Burma is likely to be from the ideal of enjoying genuine self-government. So far the British Government have not put their own proposals before the Conference. But they have emphasized the separation aspect. And separation for Burma will mean financial and political control of the country only for the advancement of British interests. It is for the Burmans to choose whether they can accept such separation from India.

INDIANS NOT WANTED

The "Advance", Calcutta, understands that eight out of ten Indian Assistant Superintendents in the Geological Survey are to be retrenched very soon while the services of the European Superintendents who have completed 25 years' service are being retained. If this rumoured retrenchment in the Indian staff takes place, the strength of Indian officers in the reorganised cadre will be reduced from 37 per cent to 14 per cent. The public is certainly entitled to an explanation from the Government of India regarding their intention to take this step which will cripple Indian opportunity for service in a scientific department of great value to the country. If Government do intend to embark upon this unfair policy of shutting out Indians from the Geological Survey while retaining in service superannuated Europeans, it can only mean that they propose to indicate their hostility to Indianisation even in a branch of the public service which is purely concerned with scientific research. It will be recalled that Srijut C. V. Raman emphasized in his recent addresses in Bombay and Calcutta the importance of making no retrenchment in scientific services and earnestly pleaded that Government should recognise that crippling them in man-power meant ultimate economic loss to the country. Are we to understand that the Geological survey of India also is to be "safeguarded" in the interests of British research workers?

Trifles

"Rome—Mahatma Gandhi is not seeing the Pope".

Mr. Shaukat Ali is definitely one up, if nothing more to play.

* * * * *

The vital necessity for a modern Arabic dictionary was debated at the Jerusalem Muslim Congress. If I had been there I should have certainly voted—with both hands up—for the resolution.

It is not so much because the language contains, according to Mohammad Ali Pasha, no modern terminology. The really serious thing about it is that its classical words and phrases lack—oh yes I am sure they do—the ability to move, in the matter of meaning, with the times. They simply refuse to progress. They are most conservative. A few instances will suffice:—(1) Pan-Islamism (2) Freedom (3) Muslim Organisation and (4) Change of heart in the British.

Worse still, following the lead of Arabic, other languages also refuse to advance.

* * * * *

There certainly is "a second monsoon in store for Bombay". The heavens have been crying locally ever since it was announced that Sir Charles Tegart was appointed a member of the India Council

* * * * *

Both Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Doctor Hardikar are well-meaning persons. I am sure that it was not by design. But it is a fact that they have "rubbed it in." On behalf of the Hindustani Seva Dal they are requesting "the pleasure" (fancy!) of my company at the opening ceremony of the Women's Central Camp to-morrow at 8 a.m.—what is 8 a.m.? I have never seen it.

* * * * *

I was given the card in most embarrassing circumstances compelling me to exercise the utmost restraint and smilingly accept it. I couldn't help it. But, oh! how I wish I had spoken out.

* * * * *

I am not thinking at the moment of the wider effect that, cumulatively with other similar exotics, this training before mobilisation will ultimately have on the already unenviable position of mere man. Looking at the various aspects of what even this paper (curse it!) calls the "emancipation of womanhood", any man with self-preservatory imagination—this is the umpteenth time that I have used the word during the last three hours—can realise what is coming.

But we can rue our final and inevitable fate at leisure—yes we'll have ample leisure for it when the final transference of full power—without even the saving grace of safeguards—has been completed.

* * * * *

No, the point or immediate notice rather is, that this card before me constitutes the feminine equivalent to a challenge. It may be all that it implies—the awakening of Indian womanhood, its patriotism, its tremendous will to freedom, its steely resolve to undergo every ordeal and so on. But all this also implies in its turn a challenge to manhood.

Eve prepares—the Eve, in many cases, in her teens—and heaven help the man who lags behind.

* * * * *

This is my trouble. I am a man of peace. I am easy-going. And I have never got up at 8 a.m. What am I to do?

* * * * *

I thought of passing the so-called invitation on to my dear confrere, Sir Percival Philips. I want him—my feelings of sympathy for him are almost oppressive—to go about and see things. But I have remembered the lathis that these Amazons would carry instead of smelling salts.

I don't know what to do. But one thing is definite. I am not going to thank Pt. Jawaharlal and Doctor Hardikar. I would much rather get up at 6 a.m. on Tuesday.

AT GRIPS WITH REALITIES.

INDIGNANT DELEGATES.

(From Our Correspondent).
(By Air Mail).
St. James's Palace,
LONDON, Nov. 28.

Since last week we are nearing the real fight during the present session of the Round Table Conference. This week, thanks to Messrs. Wedgwood Benn and Lee Smith, the two representatives of the British Delegation on behalf of the Labour Party, we have been able to meet the main difficulties face to face. The situation will develop during the next day or two, when the time will come to call the seconds out of the ring, and leave the field open to Sir Samuel Hoare, on one side, and Mahatma Gandhi, on the other, because the real fight is between these two men representing two distinctly contradictory interests.

I am reminded of the story of the great fight between Bhishma and Arjuna on the 10th day of the Mahabharata war. Arjuna had Shikhandi in front of him and was shooting deadly arrows. Bhishma said: "The man in front is Shikhandi while the arrows come from Arjuna's bows." There is reason to believe that the frontal attack made by Messrs. Benn and Lee Smith on the National Government of Great Britain, while it is serving the purpose both of India and the Labour Party, is also helping Mr. MacDonald and Lord Sankey to fight their battle with the Tory hords which have filled up the House of Commons. Deputation after deputation waited upon the Prime Minister urging him practically to end the conference and dismiss the Indian Delegates. Sir Samuel Hoare must be feeling as Bhishma felt that, although Benn and Lee Smith were speaking, it was really the fight on behalf of Mr. MacDonald and that the Tory Party which alone he has been representing, was really being mortally hurt.

The simile of Bhishma may seem strange when applied to the Tory Party. But just as the Aryan warrior, though honest, just and brave himself, failed in his object because he was fighting, through mistaken notions of loyalty, for an unjust cause, so also the Tory Party, the oldest and strongest of all political parties in this country, is fighting for an unjust cause, because it mistakenly believes it is acting in England's interests. It has failed to see that as a willing partner India will be a hundred times more helpful than as a subject nation. But the cause of justice must triumph in the end.

FALSE PRETENCES.

The Indian delegates have been more than insulted by the speech of Sir Samuel Hoare on Finance on Thursday night. They feel that they have been kept in England on false pretences. The Government knew the financial position for sometime past. If they knew that under the present circumstances it would be difficult to discuss the financial safeguards with Indian leaders they should have been truthful and courteous enough to inform Mahatma Gandhi and other delegates in October last. It would have saved two months of the very precious time of the Indian delegates. But this latest development was sprung on the Conference at the fag end of the session after every one had spoken on finance. The Indian position has been made absolutely clear by every one that there is not the slightest need for having any safeguards at all. If only Sir Samuel Hoare had made his statement at the beginning of the discussion there would have been

(Continued on page 11.)

INDIAN STATES AND FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE REPORT.

ITS IMPLICATIONS.

(By PROF: G. R. ABHYANKAR).

The Federal Structure Committee Report, embracing the "technique of the Constitution" as happily remarked by Lord Sankey, was placed before the Committee for discussion on November 2, and many of the Members made several observations regarding the constitutional issues covered by the Report. The Report at the outset stated that the Princes were "rightly determined" to maintain their internal sovereignty. An exception was taken to this statement by Mr. Joshi who said that instead of "rightly determined" the expression should be "naturally determined." The implication of this suggestion was that the Prince may like to retain their internal sovereignty intact but that this action on their part was not commendable and did not meet with the approval of thinking people. Lord Sankey, however, modified this statement by saying that the Princes were naturally right in maintaining their internal sovereignty. This alteration though it watered down the original statement lost much of the force conveyed by the suggestion of Mr. Joshi.

FIVE FUNDAMENTALS.

Among the five fundamentals taken into consideration, the first is stated to be the widespread desire in India for constitutional advance; the word used here is "India" and Lord Sankey must have used it deliberately to include British India and Indian India. It is, however, very regrettable that there is not the slightest desire to respect the demands for constitutional advance which are becoming manifest every day in the Indian States. Hopes and aspirations generated by the reforms in British India have crossed the frontiers and are pulsating into the hearts of the Indian States people. Discussions in the Committee clearly show that there is a desire amongst some of its members to allow the Princes to keep their autocracy intact. The device which was intended to secure this autocracy to remain untrammelled by the constitutional advance in British India in the shape of direct relations with the Crown, has proved successful. The acceptance of this theory of direct relations and the consequent division of paramountcy in India will completely dissociate the Indian States from the Central British Indian Government, and there will be no possibility of any pressure being brought to bear upon the Indian Princes to bring up their level of administration to that prevailing in British India. It is, therefore, a matter of intense disappointment that one of the fundamental considerations which is said to hove been taken into account by the Committee, seems to have been utterly lost sight of in the framework of the Constitution.

STATES SUBJECTS IGNORED

The people of the Indian States are altogether ignored in thrashing out the Constitution; their claims have been completely disregarded and the Federal Government is not at all brought into direct contact with the States people, although they are the principal sufferers, and although their interests are vitally affected by the Federal Constitution. The announcement of 1927 declared the goal of British Indian administration as the attainment of responsible government in India. The word used was "India" and not "British India," and the experience of the last fourteen years clearly shows that the Paramount Power has made absolutely no effort to advise the adoption of this ideal by the Indian Princes, nor has a single Prince who is a Member of the Chamber of Princes accepted this ideal in an unequivocal manner so far as his own State is concerned. On the contrary, efforts have been made during the last fourteen years to elevate the position of the Princes to enhance their dignity, to raise their international status without requiring them to make their administrations worthy of association with the other Members of the British Commonwealth. The Committee, therefore, starts with an

(Continued on page 11)

NOTES OF THE DAY

End Of Muslim Congress.

It was obvious from the beginning that the Muslim Congress at Jerusalem would fail. It was further made clear by the official certificate that Sir Robert Hamilton gave in Parliament to the reliability of the Grand Mufti who was the chief local organiser of the party. But even its worst critics could not have foretold for the Congress such an ignominious failure as has been its fate in actual fact. The latest news is the final death-knell to its prestige that was already suffering from successive blows dealt by Egyptian suspicions, King Ibne Saud's open opposition on significant grounds and by the blessings given to it in the House of Commons on behalf of the British Government.

Significant Revolt.

There is a revolt against the Congress in Palestine itself. It is based on the unassailable ground that Palestine Muslims cannot help Islam until they have helped themselves and their own country. It is led by the Mayor of Jerusalem supported by other mayors, leaders of the peasantry and two out of the four members of the Supreme Council itself. It would be literally true to say, therefore, that the revolt represented the Palestine Muslim nation as such. We sincerely congratulate the Mayor of Jerusalem and the Palestine Muslims. As to the Conference, the University idea has fallen flat. Of the two resolutions regarding Muslims in Soviet Russia and Y. M.M.A., the latter is a platitude, easy to utter. One, therefore, wonders what exactly it was that the Congress was called for, or what it did. Perhaps one ought to wait till Mr. Shaukat Ali returns and explains the position in his inimitable manner.

A Great Step.

It is very good news, indeed, that as a result of Congress negotiations and general propaganda against untouchability the Bhagavati Temple near Alleppey in Malabar has been thrown open to all Hindus including the so-called untouchables and unapproachables. In a province where such a monstrosity as unapproachability has been rampant for ages, the reform in question, even if it were an isolated case, would be indeed, a very great step forward. But it is not and will not be allowed to be a solitary case. It is bound to have a wholesome effect on the more intensive campaign against untouchability at places like Guruvayur and Nasik.

A Case For Immediate Inquiry.

Serious allegations regarding the treatment of Ahrar prisoners in the Jhelum jail having been made, S. Sadiq Hasan, M.L.A., Bar-at-Law, has made detailed personal inquiries of prisoners released on different dates from that prison. He has communicated the result to the Punjab Press. "No doubt," he says, "Ahrar prisoners have been severely beaten, illegally punished in various ways and efforts have been made at unnatural offence and such other disgusting things have been done in Jhelum Jail." S. Sadiq Hasan is a responsible man. And he has done a public service in writing, as he says, "not in the interests of Ahrar prisoners alone, but also in the interest of all present and future young prisoners of all castes and creeds." Political prisoners in general have never been treated anywhere in India, with consideration. But these charges are of the gravest character imaginable. If true, the conduct of those responsible, has been most utterly revolting. We suggest to Government that out of sheer decency they must, as requested by Mr. Sadiq Hasan, "make an honest and genuine inquiry into the allegations." Mere whitewashing will not do. And if this honest and genuine inquiry bears out the facts then the culprits must receive the highest penalty that the law provides. Sheer decency, we repeat, demands nothing less.

OLD-ENGLISH CHARKHA PRESENTED TO GANDHIJI

Excities Curiosity Of English Detectives

(BY AIR MAIL.)
(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.

Dr. Dey (Vice-President) and Mr. Puri (Asst. Sec.:) of the Gandhi Society, London called at Kingsley Hall at about early in the morning to meet Mahatma Gandh,. The object of the visit was to make over the spinning wheel, which was presented to him on Oct. 2nd at Westminster Palace Rooms as his birthday present by the Gandhi Society.

The name of the original donor (who presented the charkha to the Society) was kept in secrecy at her request at the time. Mahatma had expressed desire to meet her if she were present at the gathering. But she was'nt. The Swedish lady who is still in Sweden with her parents has requested Mr. Brockway (President) and Mr. Dara (Secretary) to depute Mr. Puri (Asst. Secretary) and her husband Dr. Jatindra Nath Day (Vice-President), a practising doctor in London, to wait upon the Mahatma and present the charkha with her respects. For, she finds, she would not be able to get back to London before Mahatma sails for India.

Mahatma was taken by a very agreeable surprise at the sight of the charkha. "Ah! charkha. Is it from Mr. Dara-" (and he smiled as he came out for his customary walk) "I have been waiting for it. I was wondering whether it will ever come to me", said he and laughed. "I am very glad to know it," he remarked, when he was told that Mrs. Dey was very keen in handing over this old-English-charkha to him herself. She is in fact trying hard now to get a Swedish model for the Mahatma.

The most sensational part of the episode was the amazement which captured the Police detectives stationed at the Kingsley Hall. During the short hours of the morning, when they saw two brown faces jumping off the car and taking an old wooden wheell out, they evidently took it for something resembling an Indian machine-gun. The "charkha" soon became the centre of the Police electric torches. And they were not satisfied with the nature of this queer instrument until they had read the tablet stamped on it; once, twice, thrice, reading:—

This Spinning-wheel is presented to Mahatma Gandhi at his 63rd birthday by the Gandhi Society, London.

GERMAN TRAWLER TRAGEDY.

Fate Of Sea Men Unknown.

OFFICERS' DESPARATE FIGHT WITH WAVES.

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON. Dec. 12.

Oslo—A Raft with two desperate seamen holding the bodies ot their four dead comrades has drifted ashore near Maaloey. The Raft belonged to the German steamer with a crew of 32 believed to have grounded and sunk.—

LATER.

Eleven British seomen are missing from the steamer which is now believed to be the German owned trawler "Venus" with a cargo of fish from Iceland. The two most exhausted raft survivors are the First Officer and First Engineer. They report that all crew with exception of themselves were packed in two boats fate of which is not known.—Reuter.

NO NAZI RAJ AT ANY COST

German Socialists. Will Support Govt.

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Dec. 12.

Berlin.—Government's anxiety for its security has been appreciably lessened by the statement of Herr Hilferding on behalf of the Socialist Party that despite the party's serious objections to the recent emergency decree, the Socialists have decided to sink political considerations in the face of economic exigencies, adding that "workers' personal freedom would be ended if the Fascists came into power."—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN MOVE AGAINST IMPORTS.

Effect Of Exchange Dumping Duty.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Pretoria.—Britain, Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Argentine, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark are affected by the decision of the Minister of Finance to impose from to-day an exchange dumping duty "on goods imported into the Union which are detrimental to South Africa owing to the depreciation of currency in the country of origin in relation to the South African currency."

A Gazette announcing the decision states that the rates at which the currencies of the countries will be computed in terms of the Union currency for the purpose of assessing the dumping duty will be on the basis of 18 South African shillings to the pound sterling of Britain, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand and 4.8 Canadian dollars. —Reuter.

B. N. RY. WORKERS CONDEMN

Union's Secretary's Dismissal From Service

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Dec. 11.

At a meeting of B. N. Ry. workers, held this evening, a resolution was passed condemning the action of the Railway officials in conspiring to bring about the sudden transfer of Mr. Raizada, Secretary B. N. Ry. Union, and subsequently his dismissal from service, and requesting the Central Council of B. N. R. Union to take steps to bring about a settlement in this matter and reinstatement of Mr. Raizada. Messrs. Kathale Fulay, M.L.C., and Raizada addressed the meeting.

The Works Manager has posted a notice explaining to the workers that Mr. Raizada belonged to the Traffic Department and that he is unable to interfere in the matter. The notice further states that only those, who are willing to sign a pledge that they will work in ordinary way and would not resort to satyagraha. will be given their tickets of work from Monday next.

11 PERSONS JAILED FOR COMMITTING DACOITY

(From Our Correspondent.)
BELGAUM, Dec. 12.

Mr. G. H. Guggali. Additional Sessions Judge Belgaum last evening sentenced Rama Ninga and ten others to varying terms of hard labour ranging from 3 to 5 years for having on the midnight of July 2 last committed a dacoity at the house of Ramanganda Patil, a wealthy inhabitant of Govankop in the Belgaum district and removing property worth thousands of rupees in the process.

In all 18 persons were involved of whom one turned approver and was granted the King's pardon, six were acquitted and the rest sentenced as above.

Prince Ali Khan (centre) son of the Aga Khan who arrived in Bombay by the mail boat on Friday.

Justice Sir Abdul Khader of Lahore and his son who arrived in Bombay by mail boat on Friday.

QUIET X'MAS FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

But Churchill Has His Imperialist Mission.

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON. Dec. 12.

A quiet holiday at home coupled with little work in the constituencies will re place the pursuit of the sun in the South of France and elsewhere of the former years during the Christmas recess for a large number of the members of Parliament.

Mr. Horebelisho, Under-Secretary, Board of Trade, will have particularly a busy time as the next wek he departs on a tour of the iron and steel monufacturing districts in order to investigate trade conditions.

Mr. MacDonald will go to Lossiemouth, but an aeroplane will be available should he need to return to town.

Mr. Baldwin will spend the Christmas with his family in his Worcestershire home while Mr. Lloyd George will spend it at sea returning from Colombo and Mr. Churchill in the United States lecturing.—Reuter.

ARRESTS IN BURMA.

RANGOON, Dec. 12.

Simultaneous raids on eight villages in Prome Distt. on the night of December 8, resulted in 17 arrests. All of them were concerned with the recent dacoities in the Sub-Divisions. A patrol party arrested two rebels in Tharrawady. 15 suspects were taken into custody in Prome.—A.P.

KARNATAK HINDI PRACHAR CONFERENCE.

(From A Correspondent.)
MANGALORE, December 11.

The fourth all Karnatak Hindi Prachar Conference will take place at Mangalore on the 15th and 16th January 1932 under the Presidentship of Professor A. R. Wadia. A Reception Committee has been formed.

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

The first South Kanara Students' Conference will also be hell at the same time and Sjt. C. R. Reddi has been requested to Preside.

SATYAGRAHIS STONED.

(From A Correspondent).
GURUVAYUR. Dec. 7.

At the four entrances to the temple, the volunteers offered Satyagraha to-day from 3-30 a.m. to 10-30 p.m. while the first batch was proceeding to the western barricade some stones were thrown at them.

At the northern barricade orthodox section still continue to curse and threaten the Satyagrahis.

RANGOON, Dec. 12.

Dr. Daw Saw Sa, who has been nominated to the Rangoon Municipal Corporation, is the first Burmese woman Councillor. She is a well-known medical practitioner and President of the Rangoon Indigenous Christian Association.—A.U.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN KOLAR GOLD FIELDS

Mr. Srinivasan's Recommendations

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, Dec. 10.

Comfortable housing, the improvement of amenities in the Lines and Colonies, relief from indebtedness and ruinous interest charges, the improvement of the labourer's earning capacity, the provision of education especially technical education, sick and provident fund benefits, the promotion of temperance and other welfare work—these are some of the recommendations made by Mr. M. A. Srinivasan of the Mysore Civil Service, Special Officer, deputed by the Government of Mysore to study the economic and social conditions of Lapour in the Kolar Gold Fields.

In April 1930, there were serious disturbances in the mines when then workers refused to work and the police opened fire, as a result of which several died. The Management wanted the labourers to give their thumb impressions, while the labourers stoutly refused. The matter was amicably settled through the intervention of Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore. Immediately after these occurrences, the Government appointed Mr. Srinivasan to study labour conditions in the Kolar Gold Fields.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

Some of the suggestions and recommendations of Mr. Srinivasan to improve the economic and social life of the labourers in the Kolar Field, are the following:—Improvement of the income of families by promoting subsidiary occupations for unemployed and part-employed members by encouraging among other things of hand-spinning, making of bamboo 'thatties' and cultivation of vegetable plots; improvement of drainage in cooly lines; building of concrete or masonry housing in place of the present "Thatti". Improvement of the comforts and amenities in the Lines by providing electric lights, providing parks and playgrounds and providing fascilities for bathing and washing clothes near the Lines; extension of the supply of milk to ill-nourished children; provision of creeches for children of working women and grant of maternity benefit to women employees and starting a large technical school in the Field area with facilities for training in useful crafts and vocations and in the use of mechanical appliances including mining appliances.

Lucknow. — Council Chamber Club tennis concluded to-day when the finals of open and handicap men's doubles events were played resulting in a victory for the Baghbir Chandra and Srivastava in the former and Hukku and Kishen in the latter. At conclusion of play Hon. Sir Sitaram President of U. P. Legislative Council presented prizes to winners and runners up.

The Commander-in-Chief and Sir George Schuster have left for Calcutta.—A.P.

GURUVAYUR TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA

Review Of Month's Struggle

The Publicity Officer, Satyagraha Ashram, Guruvayur, writes:—

One full month has elapsed since the Temple Entry Satyagraha was launched at Guruvayur to establish the indefeasible right of every Hindu, irrespective of any indiscriminate denominational distinctions of castes or subcastes, to enter the Temple, maintained by public funds mostly contributed by those who are prevented from approaching the temple locality even, and worship the deity according to this convictions and faith. The orthodox opposition is gradually declining giving way to the rising current of sympathy from all corners. "Polution" or "Untouchability" has become a mere byeword in the locality. Inside the temple also, there is no place for polution now, as all those, who are entering the temple, are practically getting, so to say polluted when they pass by the Adi-Kerala Satyagrahis at the barricades. "Unapproachability" is nowhere in the surroundings.

The volunteers offered Satyagraha on 1st instant at the three gates from 3-30 a.m. At 6-30 a.m. a batch of volunteers with Bhajan marched out of the Ashram in a procession and attempted to enter the temple from the northern gate, where Satyagraha has not hitherto been oyered. There also, they were stopped by the Temple guards. In future Satyagraha will be offered at this gate also. The four entrances to the temple are blocked by Satyagrahis.

In response to the appeal issued by Sjt. Kelappan, Secretary of the Temple Entry Satyagraha Committee, a procession started from the Ashram at 3-30 p.m. They went as far as Kuttugal and returned and a public meeting was held. Sjt. M. Sankaran pointed out in detail the non-existence of untouchability in ancient days and cited the example of the Saptarishis toward Valmeki. He appealed to the audience to elevate the untouchables and unapproachables by allowing equal opportunities for worship. association and social intercourse.

HIGH COURT'S RULING ON INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

Judgment Criticised

(BY G. K. HARKARE).

The other day the High Court of Bombay dismssed an appeal of a Watandar in Dharwar District against the judgment of the lower Court, which confirmed the confiscation of his watan by the Commissioner of Southern Division on the ground that the appellant took part in Congress activities meant for bringing the Government to a standstill and that by doing so the appellant broke a condition of the Sanad granting the Vatan that he should be faithful to Government.

I criticise the judgment on the following among other grounds, viz.,

The Congress has never passed a resolution of establishing a Republic in India or of establishing an indepedent monarchy. Its sole representative, Mahatma Gandhi, has explained the term "Poorna Swaraj" as meaning substance of independence, which the Congress accepted and deputed him to England to take part in the Round Table Conference to work for that end. When the Mahatma went to England he worked for full responsible Government for India with the status of Dominion, with a right to secede at will. If this is the meaning of "Poorna Swarajya", as acted on in conduct, the Congress does not disclaim the allegiance of its members to the Crown. In constitutional law 'faith' and 'allegiance' are convertible terms. The word "faith" or its derivative, as used in the Sanad granting the Vatan to the appellant, this means that the grantee should continue to bear allegiance to the Crown which is not affected by the Congress activities.

There are so many systems of Government under the aegis of the Crown of England and if the masses of India chose any other for reasons of their own, they do not cease to be faithful to the King's Government within the meaning of the Sanad garnting the Vatan.

According to the Government of India Act, the Government of India is carried on in the name of His Majesty and the appellant is faithful to Him. How then has he broken the terms of his Sanad and why is his Vatan resumed

I understand that the party is not going to appeal to the Privy Council. There is a procedure called "Prerogative Procedure" by which a third person can intervene in the name of the King in cases where there is an evident miscarriage of justice. He could either ask the High Court to review its judgment or appeal to the Privy Council "without costs." Will the Bar and Advocates Associations and Congress Committees move in the matter in the interest of the Public

WANTED AGENTS everywhere.
AMIN & CO.,
Dhamshet Street, Bombay 2.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

CITY NOTES

WHAT IS WRONG WITH OUR SALT?

Inchcape Inanities

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

It is said that men are always true to the salt that they eat and we have every right to expect that the men who eat ours should be true to us. The exact reverse seems to be the case for almost every one who has eaten of our salt becomes hostile to us. From the smallest trader to the highest satraps, all, with few exceptions, become the protagonists of anti-Indian ideas. And the pity is that the more they have eaten, the more hostile is their attitude. Is it due to the fact that it is taxed salt that is eaten.

LORD INCHCAPE THROUGH HIS HAT

Lord Inchcape (once James Mac-Kay) has been talking through his hat and venting his speech against India. After going through the usual platitudes His Lordship says: "what we want in India to-day is a firm central government to preserve law and order and continue to give equal justice to all." What a travesty of the truth is it to say that under the present system of Government equal justice is given to all—Indians are, in not a few matters, the last to receive justice in our land, then come other foreigners, and above them are the most-favoured nation, the true Britishers? Lord Inchcape knows that this kind of "equal justice to all" will disappear when a Swaraj Government is in power and that the subsidies paid to his Steamship Companies would decrease very much. He would not like self-government for us because he has eaten so much of our salt!

THE CURRENCY RETURN

I had expected the latest increase in note issue through the Treasury Bills for Rs. 385 lakhs to the Paper Currency Reserve but this was not done to help the market because, as I pointed out then, the Government's Ways and Means position was getting weaker. The total increase in currency for this season is about 24 crores, but very little of it is due to trade demand. The latest currency return as of the 7th December also shows an outflow of silver rupees for Rs. 130 lakhs, while the bullion holdings have increased by Rs. 51 lakhs.

Treasury Bills maturities during the last week amounted to Rs. 429 lakhs and the sterling purchases amounted to about 160 lakhs and against this, the new issue of Treasury Bills including intermediates was only Rs. 294 lakhs. The net demand on Government resources would be about three crores and it is reasonable to assume that there will be further inflation through the Paper Currency Reserve.

PEOPLES' BANK OF NORTHERN INDIA

The Board of the Peoples' Bank has agreed to meet the wishes of the creditors and shareholders by taking two representatives of the shareholders and three of the creditors on the Managisg Board so as to obviate any complaint that the business of the bank is not likely to be conducted in the true interests of the public. I hope that this will enable the bank to reopen its doors.

DIRECTORS' LIABILITY.

The Simla Banking and Industrial Company management was requested to furnish a list of shareholders to enable the applicants to call for an extraordinary meeting of the company. The request was put off for a long time and the management got over a difficulty by proposing to call a meeting itself. The applicants filed a suit but the meeting was not called. For failing to give the list of shareholders to which the applicants were entitled without furnishing any reason, the Board of management weee sentenced to a fine of Rs. 20 each, or in default the Manager was to undergo simple imprisonment for a week.

THE REPARATIONS AGAIN

The centre of interest has shifted to the United States which has declared that there can be no cancellation of war debts. France was willing to allow Germany off for the next reparations payment if her own war debt obligations would be reduced or excused. Britain would have had to make this reduction but she would have had to get the relief from the United States and we seem to be faced with difficulty from an unexpected source. But America has a deficit of about 4,400 million dollars and the war debts payment would help to keep it there. Some idea of the size of the payments to America can be obtained from the fact that France owes £600 millions gold to England and the interest alone would be £30 millions per annum and the other Governments owe £100 millions of interest due to the United States.

JAPAN AND THE GOLD STANDARD

It is now confidently asserted that the new Japanese Cabinet will impose an embargo on gold exports. But this may not affect the gold value of the yen. The London quotation of yens has declined only by 1|2 penny to 36-1|4 pence and this is nothing for the fall of a Cabinet. It will be remembered in this connection that Japan has been practically on the gold standard with an embargo on gold exports. In 1926 to 1929 the depreciation of the yen in terms of gold was only 6 per cent. on the average and it was in the latter year that the embargo was removed. The market here is full of rumours about Japan going off the gold standard but this may not be necessary if Japan can obtain credit abroad for some months. This would, of course, be possible only if she becomes reasonable on the Manchurian question, not a wild expectation from the new Cabinet.

A BRIGHT EXCHANGE IDEA.

Clean-shave:—I do not know what to do with my old blades.

Gramophone:—Why not exchange them for my worn out needles?

IDAR STATE SUBJECTS FORGE AHEAD

Demand Social Reform & Responsible Govt.

At a public meeting of the Idar State Subjects held under the auspices of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal the subjects of the Idar State assembled in large numbers at Hira Baug on Thursday last under the presidentship of Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai.

In opening the meeting the Secretary, Idar Prajakiya Mandal, described the present situation in the State. The first public speeches delivered by the present Maharajah created high hopes in the minds of all concerned about progress in the State and especially the Idar subjects residing in Bombay.

DEMOCRATISING ADMINISTRATION.

It was in June last, continued the speaker, that Khan Bahadur F. S. Master the then President of the Idar State Council and Head of the Administration of Idar Government intimated to the Prajakiya Mandal that a draft constitution to associate people's representatives in the Government of the State was submitted to the present Maharajah for his sanction. It was on or about 22nd last that the present Maharajah was presented with full ruling powers and the people were anxiously awaiting the immediate declaration for sanction of the said constitution

SUPPORT FOR SARADA ACT.

The resolutions passed at the meeting 'inter alia' are:

This public meeting of the subjects of Idar State firmly believes that the 'Bal Lagna Pratibandhak Dharo' (act to prevent child marriages) is duly enacted in the Idar State after giving sufficient opportunity to the people to express their opinion by the late His Highness Maharajah Bahadur of Idar, and therefore it fails to appreciate the propriety of i"s recent suspension by the authorities in the State and inviting discussion afresh at a conference.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

This public meeting of the Idar State Subjects fully accepts the necessity of placing the State Administration on progressive and responsible basis by associating and admitting the people's representatives in the actual governance of the State as declared in June 1930 by Khan Bahadur Framrose Sorabji Master, the President of the Idar State Council.

U. S. A. Commodity Exchanges

NO SPECTACULAR ADVANCE IN AMERICAN COTTON

Credit Expansion To Advance Prices

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. in their weekly market letter dated New York 12th Nov. State as under:—

In our previous letter we referred to an agreement which had been arrived at between the Farm Board and southern bankers whereby approximately 7,000,000 bales would be kept off the market until the end of the season or longer. Reports from the South indicate that the bankers' quota of 3,500,000 bales will be exceeded by 500,000 and in order to perform their part in the agreement it has apparently become necessary for the Farm Board's agencies, the Co-operative Associations, to sell out their reputedly large holdings of futures contracts and to replace them with actual cotton. The effect of these operations during the past fortnight has been to carry spot cotton to an abnormally high price relative to futures, thereby restricting the trade demand, and to exert so much pressure on our market as to prevent it from reflecting the recent strength shown by grains, silver and securities. The selling of future has been confined to the later positions, from which it is inferred that the Co-operatives will continue to hold their December contracts until deliveries are made against them.

NO PROFIT IN SHORT SIDE.

That our market has maintained a steady undertone in spite of the unusual type of pressure to which it has been subjected, and notwithstanding the official estimate of 16,903,000 bales published last Monday, is attributable to a general belief that the possibilities of profit on the short side have been exhausted, and to the existence of a cushion of trade and speculative buying orders within a very moderate range of present levels. There is a strong inclination to expect a period of credit expansion leading higher prices for all commodities, and bullish views have strengthened by the sharp increase in the purchasing power of the Orient which has resulted from the meteoric rise of silver. However, neither trade nor speculative interests are disposed t follow advances, which is not surprising in view of the enormous available supply of cotton, of the low level of industrial activity, and of the many economic problems which continue to confront the world.

The standard cloth statisic for October, showing that sales were 146.9 per cent of production and that unfilled orders had increased 51.7 per cent during the month failed to attract much attention as it was realized that they largely the result of price cutting and not of a normally expanding demand. Exports of American cotton to the Far East continue to make a bullish showing, being almost double those of a year ago, but in view of reports that Japanese mills have found it necessary to increase curtailment of production, it would appear that the export figures are misleading and that a prolonged lull may take place in the Far Eastern demand later in the season.

Although we see no basis for expectations of any spectacular advance in cotton, we feel that confidence in the staple is slowly increasing, and in the belief that future developments are more likely to be constructive than otherwise, we consider purchases advisable on moderate setbacks.

COFFEE.

Recent reports that Brazil is planning to accelerate the destruction of her interior stocks of coffee were accompanied by Brazilian and European buying orders. The demand for contralts was not sustained, and part of the advance which took place was subsequently lost as a result of realizing and hedge selling. In our opinion, the Brazilian Government, in its efforts to increase the price of the country's leading product, is stressing the extremely bearish character of the supply situation, and although present levels are so low as to make a short position inadvisable we feel that considerable patience may be necessary in operating on the long side before satisfactory profits can be obtained.

SUGAR.

Speculative buying of sugar futures has been a little more in evidence of late, reflecting the better feeling which exists concerning commodities in general, but, supplies of raws are so large, and there appears to be so much doubt as to whether Cuba will restrict production next year in accordance with the Chadbourne Plan or not, that we see no prospect of a substantial advance in the near future.

RAW SILK.

Although the market did not hold all the gains made during the past two weeks, prices at the close last night were appreciably higher than when we last wrote, and a better feeling was in evidence. Domestic consumption, in spite of the generally low level of business activity, is proceeding at a remarkably high rate, supplies of raw material, apart from those held in custody in Japan, are not much above normal, and they are in strong hands. Uncertainly as to is to whether the yen will, or will not be kept on a gold bsis, and the tension which exists between China and Japan becloud the outlook, but a severe decline from present levels seems improbable, and we continue to favoud scale-down purchases.

RUBBTR.

The market had an upward tendency during the greater part of the period under review, short covering and speculative buying being stimulated by the action of other commodities. However, there were no indications of any improvement in the supply and demand situation, and when the Governor of the Dutch East Indies was reported as stating that rubber restriction plans must be considered as almost impossible from the point of view of their practicability, active liquidation resulted in most of the advance being lost. Rubber looks cheap and may attract additional outside support, but, apart from the price, bullish incentives are lacking.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

A large part of the recent advance in Wheat was due to buying by the general public who readily absorbed profit-taking sales by professional operators and carried pricee far above parity with foreign markets. The inevitable break has taken place and the market now appears to be in a trading position. Latest indications are that Russia will shortly resume exporting wheat, and in view of the conservative attitude of importing countries we should prefer to confine purchases to easy markets unless crop news from the Southern hemisphere becomes decidely unfavourable. The advance which took place in Corn did not result in any important increase in country offerings, a holding movement being encouraged by the proposal of the Farm Board in conjunction with Middle-Western banks and industries to finance producers who wish to keep their corn off the market. However, the shipping demand is slow, and until an improvement takes place, we would only advise buying on good recessions. Oats and Rye have been heavily liquidated, and as both these grains are likely to work into a strong position later on, we favour purchases on further setbacks.

SILVER.

We wish to call the attention of our friends to the fact that we are members of the National Metal Exchange (New York). We shall be plased to answer any inquries they may address to us concerning trading in silver futures, and to handle their orders.

Share Market

SHORT COVERING

The share market opened quiet with a little decline under previous closing. There was some short covering which resulted in a rally. The tone of the market was fairly steady and the rise in cotton had a favourable influence. Bombay Burma and Tata Steel shares ruled steady. Hydros were rather quiet. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 627/ and closed at Rs. 635/ Fazal shares opened at Rs. 906/ and after decline to Rs. 305/ closed at Rs. 308/ Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 310/ and advanced to Rs. 315 while Tata Steel Ordinary shares after opening at Rs. 24/12 improved to Rs. 25/4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Bombay Dycing 129; 31; 30; 35
Century 203; 2; 4
Colaba 68-2
Crescent 48-2
Fazul 306; 7; 5; 8
Indore 313
Madhowji 10
Nagpur 261; 60; 61
New Great 121; 23
Pearl 168; 70
Simplex 45
Swadeshi 207; 8
Burma 310; 11; 15
Hydro 112-13
Tram 103-2; 2-13
Deff. 305
Ord. 24; 12 ; 25-4
Bundi 13-8
Indian 155
Katni Ord. 143
Alcock 83

MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

100 Ahm. Advance	252/8
50 Apollo	1-4-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	80
250 Bombay Dyeing	635
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	125
100 Century	2046
500 Central India P.	408/12
100 Central India	261/14
100 Colaba	68/2
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	48/2
250 Carrim	46-4
250 David	80
150 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0/3/9
100 Elphinstone P	20-12
100 Elphinstone	3/8
250 Fazulbhoy	308/12
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	86/4
1000 Hindustan	1220
100 Indore-Malwa	213/12
50 Jamshed	4
50 Kastoorchand	8-8
100 Khatau	83/12
100 Kohinoor	105/10
250 Laxmi	663/12
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20
1000 Morarji	305
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	123/2
100 New City	44-6
250 Pabani	92-8
250 Pearl	168/12
100 Phoenix	250
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1450
250 Simplex	45
100 Swan	57-8
100 Swadeshi	208/2
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1030
1000 Western	680

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	63
50-25 Central	13/12
£10-5 Eastern	58
500 Imperial	870
500-125 Imperial Cont.	213/12
100-50 India	75/8
5 Union	3/1

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13/8
70 Gwalior	57/4
250 Indian	155/
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-4
40 Katni Def.	535
100 Katni	143/2
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7/9
100 Shahabad	172/8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-3
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	14/14
200 Oriental	1345
10 Vulcan	4-10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Val. P.	933/12
1000 Andhra Val.	660
50 Bom. Tram P.	61/12
50 Bombay Tram.	102/13
100 Tata Hydro P.	100
100 Tata Hydro	112/13
1000 Tata Power P.	1015
1000 Tata Power	423/12

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	667/8
100 Amritsar Patti	86/4
100 Central Province	70
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	39
100 Mandra Bhon.	50-12
500 Tapti Valley	581/4

MINING.

10 Central India	0/4
10 Shivrajpur	13/10
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108/12
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	48/12
30 Tata Steel D.	305
75 Tata Steel	25/4

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	83/12
250 Bom. Steam P.	191/4
250 Bom Steam	165/10
50 Bombay Telephone	41/12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2/10/0
125 Bom. Burma Old	315
50 Bom. Burma New	115/10
100 Ind. Bleaching	130
15 Scindia	5/15
3½ per cent Government Paper	52/2
6 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	90/8

AMERICAN COTTON AT 3 CENTS.

"The main danger of the Federal Farm Board—Banker Cotton Pool is that it may temporarily raise the price of cotton, thereby leading to a still greater surplus and still lower prices. If the pool is put into operation "I predict three cent cotton in Southern primary markets." The one way to dispose of a surplus is to move it into consumption—Dr. James F. Boyle, Professor of Rural Economics.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 11.

Silver.—China a small buyer. Offerings small. Market is quiet.
Spot 20-7/16
Forward 20-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 11.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. 86/5/0

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 11.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.
Sellers Dec/Jan. 28/
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.
Value Dec/Jan. 25/6
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Sellers Dec/Jan. 28/3
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.
Nominal Nov/Dec. 31/

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Dec. 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25
C. & F. Calcutta.
December per cwt 9/6
Jan/Mar per cwt 9/7-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.
Jan/Mar. per cwt 9/8
C. F. Karachi.
Jan/March per cwt 9/8

COFFES—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 11.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton. No Offers.
Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton. Sellers D/Jan £12/15/0
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Con't) ton. Nominal De/Jan. £12/7/6

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton. Sellers Dec/Jan. £11/0/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. (Hull) ton Sellers Dec. £9/3/9
Linseed, Bombay, (London) ton. Sellers Dec/Jan. £11/10/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 11.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Paid & Buyers Jan/Apl. 14/6
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Buyers May/Aug. 16/1-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 11.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 3 5/16 Sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 11.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-7/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 6-3/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-7/8 p.c.

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 13.

Copper, Braziers £52
Nominal.
Yellow Metal £42
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £13-1/4
Corrugated Sheet, 24 Gauge £9-1/8
Tin, English Ingots £130-3/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 11.

Demand Bills 332.87

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 11.

T T London on Berlin 13.96
T T London on Amsterdam 8 20
T T London on Brussels 23 84
T T London on Madrid 39.93
T T London on Milan 64.50
T T London on Berne 17.05
T T London on Paris 84.50
T T London on Prague 112.00
T T London on New York Closing 3.31-7/8

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 12.

B. C. RATE—
T. T. 1/6 1/32
D. D. 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Dec. 15 Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 15th Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/2 Dec. Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 March.
NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T. T. 404
Banks Selling T T 404
Banks Buying T T 392
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 625
Banks Buying D D 655
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 61 5/8
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 195 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 Days 183
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 101 7/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 134
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 61 7/8
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.32 11th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/0 12th inst.
Japan/London 3/0 1/4 11th inst.
London/Paris 84.40 11th inst.
London/Belgium 24.00 11th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.00 11th inst.
London/Italy 64.25 11th inst.
London/Berlin 13.95 11th inst.
London/Holland 8.20 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold 6/5/3 10th inst. £6/5/0 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 10th 20 7/16 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 3/8 10th inst. 20 5/8 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 7/8 10th inst. 30 3/8 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 7/8 per cent 10th inst. 5 7/8 per cent 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 3/16 per cent 10th inst. 6 3/16 per cent 11th inst.
Imperial Bank rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 6 per cent.
Money:—Call 5½ per cent.
3 mos 6 per cent.
6 mos 5½ per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 12.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 52/3
4 per cent, Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/6
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 82/14
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 60/10
4½ per cent. bonds due 1934 Rs. 91/6
4½ per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 67/12
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 81
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 91
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 81
6 Per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 93/8
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 945/55 Rs. 90/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/4
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 100/4
6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 99/12
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 58
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 57
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 56/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 72
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 91
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 91
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

RTADY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

	New	Old
Bengal Superfine	183	176
Bengal Fine	178	171
Bengal F.G.	173	166
Sindh-Punjab Fine	178	171
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	183	166
Wardha-Hingt Fine	209	194
Nagpur Savner Fine	211	196
Yeotmal Fine	199	191
Arvi Fine	202	192
Amraoti Fine	198	190
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	198	190
Mulkapur Fine	196	186
Khandesh Fine	194	184
Muthia F.G.	188	168
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.		193
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.		188
Parbhani F.G.G.S.		192
Burwah Sanavad Fine		192
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine		181
Broach Fine		196
Broach F.G.		184
Cambodia		266
Compta Good		226
Jinja		282
Busoga		291

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Dec. 12.

January	6.00
Marh	6.18
May	6.39
July	6.57
October	6.82

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Dec. 12.

December	5.97
January	6.02
Middling Spot	5.99

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 12.

Day's receipt at all U S Ports 59,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain 3,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent 7,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Dec. 12.

December 1931		4.86
January 1932	4.92	4.86
February 1932		4.83
March 1932	4.91	4.84
April 1932		4.84
May 1932	4.92	4.85
June 1932		4.86
July 1932	4.97	4.87
August 1932		4.88
September 1932		4.89
October 1932		4.91
November 1932		4.93
December 1932		4.95

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

Middling Spot	5.23

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Dec. 12.

SAKELLARIDIS—	
January	6.95
March	7.18
May	7.34
July	7.48
October	7.74
November	7.74
December	7.74
F G F Spot	7.30

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 12.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.85
Fine (Good Staple)	4.97
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.09
OOMRA	
Good	4.87
Fully Good	4.67
Fine	4.82
BENGAL—	
Good	4.42
Fully Good	4.52
Fine	4.62
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	4.52
Fine	4.62
Superfine	4.72

LONDON SILVER
London, Dec. 12.

Silver—Speculators sold. Poor support. Small business.
Spot 20 1/16
Forward 20 1/4

GOLD.
London, Dec. 12.

Bar gold fine per oz £6-2-9

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Dec. 12.

Interest day to day loans 3 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loans 4 3/4 per cent
Bank Bills 3 months 5 7/8 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months 6 3/16 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6 3/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6 7/8 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Dec. 12.

T T London on Berlin 14.18
T T London on Amsterdam 8.37 1/2
T T London on Brussels 24.31
T T London on Madrid 40.37
T T London on Milan 65.75
T T London on Berne 17.35
T T London on Paris 86.12
T T London on Prague 114.00
T T London on New York (closing) 3.37 1/2

LONDON RUBBER
London, Dec. 12.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot sellers 3 3/16

NEW YORK DEMANDS BILLS
London, Dec. 12.

Demand Bills 339.25

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
London, Dec. 12.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)—Spot 7

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Dec. 12.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) ton
July/Aug nominal £5-3-9
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) ton
Dec/Jan sellers £12-15-0
Rapeseed Toria (Rull Con't) ton
Dec/Jan nominal £12-7-6

LINSEED
London, Dec. 12.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton
Dec/Jan sellers £11-0-0
Linseed La Plata c i f ton
Dec sellers £9-3-9
Linseed Bombay ton—
Dec/Jan sellers £11-10-0

LINSEED OIL
London, Dec. 12.

Linseed oil naked London cwt
Jan/April buyers 14/6
Linseed oil naked London
May/Aug paid 16/1 1/2

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INIDAN COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

Receipts for week ending 10th Dec.

	1931. Bales.	1930 Bales.
Bengals	6997	18338
Oomras	17737	77682
Dholleras	1608	2850
Broach	165	222
Southerns	1129	1890
Persians	.....	.....
Americans	.....	1512
Egyptians	139	5920
E. Africans	1075	1405
Other sorts	.....	.....
Total	29450	109969

Exports for week ending 10th Dec.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	.....
Continent	3770
China	5641
Japan	9065
Coast Ports	122
Total	18598

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	1315
China, Japan & Coast Ports	16743
Total	18058

Exports from 1st Sept. to 10th Dec.

United Kingdo	4499	9653m
Continent	54736	118144
China	92318	100059
Japan h	124125	292245
Coast Ports	16557	6069
	292260	526279 Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. to 10th Dec. 1931	43,792
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 10th Dec. 1931	187,657
Same period last year	161,189
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 10th 1931	351,185
Same time last year	465,187

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STOTISTICS.

New York, Dec. 1. Corresponding.

	Season This to date	Season Week week	1930/31 1930
Total in Sight (excluding linters),			
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters),			
Exports from P. S. Ports			
Of which to Japan,			
Of which to China,			
Of which to G.B.,			
Of which to Germany,			
Stock at New York,			
Stock at U. S. Ports			
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns,			
World's Visible Supply,			
Of which American Cotton,			
Forward to the World's Mills (excluding linters),			
Receipts at U. S. Ports,			

N.B.—All figures are in thousans.

Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
2,463	157	2,197	172
3,379	348	3,556	143
796	77	408	18
538	61	178	4
509	57	663	23
691	55	1,017	31
...	226	...	232
...	4,638	...	4,149
...	2,205	...	1,816
...	10,992	...	10,044
...	10,992	...	10,044
...	9,190	...	8,177
5,025	388	4,396	342
5,560	236	6,411	224

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, Dec. 11.

Chartered Bank of India A. China	£11-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Registered)	£103-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£83
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	£72
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£99-3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£39
Indian Stock 3 pc. Sterling Loan	£42-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£49-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Ster - ling Lon	£71
Consols 2½ p.c.	£53-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£88
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£88

Calcutta:—The All-India Varnasrama Swarajya Sangha Conference will be held here on the 27th, 28th and 29th inst.

Dohad.—A farewell party was given by the Dohad Divisional Electrical Staff to Mr. T. F. G. Shephard the Chief Electrical Engineer of the B.B. & C.I. Railway on his retirement from the Company's service. A farewell address was presented to the guest in a silver cascket. Speech were made on the good work done by Mr. Shephard.

Lahore: — Match in the Punjab Hockey Championship between North-West Frontier Police and the Punjab Police "B" ended in a draw. The match was well contested as the result shows Punjab Police team scored the only goal in the first half and the Frontier levelled in the second half. Extra time was given, but none of the teams could establish superiority.

Lahore:—After cogitations for two months, the Government granted a passport to Sardar Mangalsingh, a prominent Congressman to visit Europe on a business tour.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 12.

Chartered Bank of India and China £11 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Registered) £105
P and O Banking Corporation £6
Funding Loan 4 per cent £83 1/2
Conversion Loan 3½ per cent £72 1/2
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £99 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £39
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £42 1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £49 1/2
Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan £71
Consols 2½ per cent £54 1/4
War Loan 5 per cent £95 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £88 1/2

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 12.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63½ lb cargoes—
Dec paid 25/6
Barletta Russo not quoted
Wheat South Australian Parcels Dec/Jan sellers 28
Wheat Choice White Karachi, parcels—
Dec sellers 27/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 12.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch, Standard No. 25—
C & F Calcutta
Dec per cwt 9/6
Jan/Mar per cwt 9/7 1/2
C & F Bombay—
Jan/Mar per cwt 9/8
C & F Karachi—
Jan-Mar per cwt 9/8

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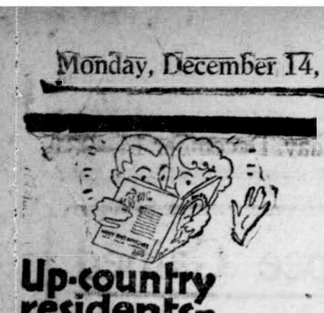

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WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MONEY.

There was a good demand for short-term funds with all loans placed upto about 7 per cent. Financing of gold exports as well as crop movements in upcountry centres account for the present stringency. Renewal of treasury bills amounted to Rs. 309.25 lacs and were only Rs. 10 lacs short of maturities. Government rejected all tenders for six months usuance bills and the tap rate has now been raised from Rs. 96-8 to Rs. 96-11 per cent. The total applications for these bills have shrunk considerably owing to the fact that investment in these covers the whole of the busy season. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank of India shows a fall of Rs. 47.13 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates: one to six months 6 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 4th December 1931 shows a decrease of Rs. 71.15 lacs in the cash balance of the bank now standing at Rs. 9,33,67,000 as compared with Rs. 16.82 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 13.24, a decrease of 0'66 p.c. under last week. Loans and Inland bills rave increased by Rs. 2.91 lacs and by Rs. 8.29 lacs respectively, while Cash credits are down by Rs. 86.08 lacs. Government deposits have receded by Rs. 167.99 lacs to Rs. 6.3b crores, probably due to the beginning of the month requirements and payment of sterling purchases, and other deposits by Rs. 17.28 lacs to Rs. 62.26 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON.

A fair quantity of American cotton is reported to have been booked for import into India. The present method of only a specific duty on imports does not give sufficient protection to the agriculturist nor does it bring desired revenue to Government when the price of cotton a when the price of cotton advances as has been the case since the duty was imposed. It would be in the interests of the country as a whole and particularly the cotton cultivator, if Government should fix an alternative duty, specific or ad valorem assessing the import duty on the higher. Such basis of taxation is already in vogue for a number of articles and cotton textiles may be cited as an example.

GILT EDGED NUMBERS.

Gilt-edged stocks were easier following wak advices from London where India sterling stocks declined 1 to 2 points. Furthermore investment demand is negligible and no activity is expected until the undertainty surrounding the political situation is removed. 3 1'2 p.c. Paper declined to Rs. 51-12 and 5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan to Rs. 90-12. 5 p.c. 1933 and 1935 loans are quoted at Rs. 96-10 and 91 respectively. 5 p.c. 1939-44 loan lost about 10 annas to Rs. 81. 6 p.c. 1932 bonds were quiet at Rs. 99-4, and 1933-36 bonds declined to Rs. 93-10. 6 1|2 p.c. Bombay Dev. Loan eased to Rs. 100-6. 4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan further dropped to Rs. 60-14 and 1934-37 loan to Rs. 82-14. 4 1|2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan was unchanged at Rs. 87-12 while 1934 bonds eased to Rs. 91-8

The total sale of 6 1|2 p.c. Treasury Bonds due 1935 upto 5th December amounted to Rs. 15.90 crores and their sale is to cease is to cease as from to-morrow.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange continued steady with sellers of ready T.T. at 1s.6-1|16d. and buyers 1s.6-1|8d. Export of gold is the main support to this market, merchandise bills offered being small. Government received large applications at 1s. 6-3|12 at this week's biddings and bought £1 million sterling at the rate allotting about 58 p.c. The tap rate is now 1s. 6-1|8d. The following are the forward rates:—December 1s. 6-3|32d: January 1s 6-1|16d. February 1s. 6-1|32d and March 1s. 6d.

Government's position as regards their Home remittances has considerably improved and they have so far been able to remit large amounts through the market. It may however be pointed out that an India sterling loan to the amount of about £15 million is due for repayment in January 1932. No doubt Government will now be able to conveniently arrange for its renewal but owing to changing conditions of international finance, all negotiations must needs be postponed to a late a date as possible.

The dollar sterling quotation further declined during the week from dol. 3.32 to dol. 3.25-3|4, but closed at dol. 3.30-3|4. French francs appreciated to 83.12 but finished at 84.00. The Belga and the lira are quoted at 24.00 and 64.10.

GOLD.

The gold market was characterised by erratic movements and reflected changes in the New York-London cross rate. Prices on the whole were steady and the volume of inter-bazar business large. Export activity remains on a high level and it is expected that this week's shipment will be above that of last week. The total amount booked upto Thursday was about Rs. 214.64 lacs. The price of ready ranged between Rs. 30-13-0 and Rs.. 30-2-6 per tola. The daily off-take for trade is only about 3 to 4000 tolas, while stocks remain high at about 4 lacs tolas, owing to continuous arrivals from up-country. In London the quotation for gold after improving from 122s. to 126s. 10d. closed at 125s. 3d. The price of sovereigns further rose this week to Rs. 19-6-0, but finished at Rs. 19 both for ready and delivery 22nd December. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 30-13 and Rs. 30-2-6 for ready, 28th December and 25th January settlements. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 371.888. There is no shipment of gold from London this week.

SILVER.

The silver market witnessed wide day to day movements following advices from Shanghai and London. The turnover was limited however owing to uncertain conditions prevailing in all the important markets. The opening was steady, with ready silver quoted at Rs. 64 on Tuesday, and after a temporary set-back on Wednesday to Rs. 62-6, the price rallied to the former level on Thursday and closed at Rs. 64-8. The daily off-take averages 60 bars and stocks aggregate the large figure of some 7900 bars. In Shanghai the tael firmed up on Tuesday to 2s. but after declining to 1s. 11-1|4d on Wednesday improved and closed at 2s. 0-1|8d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 20-11|16d and 19-7|16d for ready and 20-7|8d and 19-5|16d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 64-8 and Rs. 61-6 for ready, Rs. 64-3 and Rs. 61-6 for 29th September settlement and Rs. 64-7 and Rs. 62-11 for 28th January 1932 settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £40,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £102,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 1684 bars and Rs. 18,647 in coin. This week's shipment from London is about £30,000.

SHARES.

The share market remained open for only three days during the week owing to settlement of December accounts. Prices tended to be easier owing largely to absence of buyers and false rumours spread by interested parties with regard to the financial situation and the closing of banks.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Our sugar market ruled steady during the early part of the week and quiet during the latter half of the week, with irregular fluctuations within very narrow limits. On the whole, Ready Prices for Java Sugar have advanced by about 1|2 anna per cwt. and Spot Prices for Russian Sugar have declined by about 1 anna per cwt. Forward prices for Nov.|Dec. shipment also registered a drop of about 1|2 anna per cwt. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:— Rs. 15|12 and Rs. 15|11|6 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 5|13|6 and Rs. 5|13|0 for November, Rs. 5|13|3 and Rs. 5|12|9 for Nov|Dec. shipments for Java Sugar and Rs. 15|- and Rs. 15|15 for Russian Ready Sugar, and Rs. 5|13 and Rs.-5|11|6 for Russian Beet Sugar Ex. S. S. "Lilepark."

Arrivals:— S. S. "Ranchi" with British Refined Sugar and S. S. "Lilepark" with Russian Beet Sugar arrived during the week with a cargo of about 5000 and 20,000 bags.

Off-take and Stocks: Off-take during the week is estimated at about 30000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1.10,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15|12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6|2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment November Rs. 5|13|6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Nov|Dec. Rs. 5|12|6 per cwt. F B H.
Russian Ready Sugar:—Rs. 14|-15 per cwt.
Russian S S "Lilepark" Rs. 5|-|6 per cwt. F B H.
Tone:—Quiet.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

The continued sharp rise in Cotton has had its usual effect on the prices of yarns which showed a further improvement during the week under review to the extent of about quarter of an anna per lb. alround, particularly in Coarse counts, and accordingly as usual in a rising market enquiries, both speculative and genuine, have further increased although actual business resulting has been yet very limited. On the whole turnover has shown some further improvement and from the reports that have been received from the consuming districts it appears that prices have been showing further advance over there. Some of the districts however are not yet showing any improvement whereas others have reported that the goods have begun to move fairly satisfactorily, during the last few days. The undertone has been distinctly healthy and whilst much more depends upon the course of Cotton prices during the next few days, it is believed that the present prices will be maintained in all kinds of yarns. The final American Bureau Report was published on Tuesday night and that has also proved to be a slightly bullish document. Inspite of the huge crop prices of Indian Cotton are not likely to go materially lower owing to International Exchange situation and also due to various other factors that have been ruling in the Indian markets at present.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Spot prices have improve further and turnover has been slightly better than before. Forward business however is very limited in view of much higher prices in Manchester and also due to fears of strong Boycott Movement.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been distinct improvement in this class of yarns during the week particularly in Mercerized yarns as well as in Single and two fold Cotton yarns and prices have showed further improvemen to the extent of 1/4 to 1&2 anna per lb. alround. The offtake continues fairly satisfactory and the tendency is yet more hopeful.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Further heavy decline in Dollar Sterling Cross Rate has naturally induced buying in various Artificial Silk yarns and enquiries have considerably increased at the old level of prices. The Syndicate however has put up their prices further, but business at the rates has been becoming increasingly difficult at the moment. Sales therefore during the week are very restricted and in small lots only. It is reported that owing to Tafetta competition the consumers are not in a position to pay much higher prices quoted by the Makers but if the Dollar Sterling Cross rate shows a further decline it is very likely that further speculative purchases by the dealers in anticipation of higher prices will be experienced in the next few days

INDIAN YARNS.

A healthy feeling has prevailed in the Yarn market and prices have fluctuated in sympathy with Cotton and in sympathy with other commodity markets. Owing to scarcity of Cotton suitable for Coarse counts our Mills find it extremely difficult to meet the buyers at their limits and fresh sales therefore during the week have been very small. It is very likely however that they will be able to meet the buyers and further sales in yarns will be arranged. Demand from upcountry markets has been moderately satisfactory.

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BOMBAY HEADING FOR NO-RENT WAR

Tenants' Conference At Congress House

ULTIMATUM TO IMPROVEMENT TRUST

(From A Correspondent.)

A meeting of representatives of the Improvement Trust Tenants from every ward in the city met in the Congress House at 9 p.m. on Thursday. Dr. Choksy presided.

Dr. Choksey said it was time that tenants were united and formed an Association of their own. The Improvement Trust had a considerable deficit every year and they were determined to raise the rents. The Trustees were mostly land-lords and title-holders and they did not care how the tenants fared. In these days a fair rent should be Rs. 3 per month per room for the Trust tenements. Anything above that was cruelty to the poor, therefore they should make a united demand for reduction in the rent from the 1st January 1932. If the rents were not reduced then they should start on a no-rent campaign.

NEW ASSOCIATION FORMED.

Mr. Babrekar and Mr. S. K. Patil also made speeceches pointing out the great hardships inflicted on the poor people by the increase of the rents of the Improvement Chawls.

It was resolved to form an Association of the tenants which would be known as the Improvement Trust Tenants' Association. An Executive Committee and Council of action were formed. A subscription at one anna per year per tenant was fixed.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This meeting resolves that it is the inherent right of the tenants living in residencies owned by the Public bodies to be consulted before their rents are fixed otherwise no rents fixed shall be deemed to be justifiable.

(2) Resolved that under the present circumstances the prevalent severe economic distress, the abnormal type of unemployment due to heavy retrenchment by the public, semi-public and private offices, the reduction in wage and their extreme type of indirect and direct taxation both by Government and the Municipality a rent at Rs. 3 per month per room in all Improvement Trust Chawls should be the maximum rent payable.

(3) The President of the Improvement Trust be informed that this meeting has resolved that the rent of the Improvement Chawls should be fixed at Rs. 3 per month from 1st January 1932.

(4) That the Chawls be fitted up with electric lights and proper water supply and be kept in a better sanitary condition than at present. The President be requested to forward this resolution to the Improvement Trust.

(5) That letters be sent to the B.P.C.C. Council and to the various Trade Unions asking for help in the coming struggle.

(6) This meeting appeals to the public to help the poor tenants.

THE SPEECHES.

From the tenor of the speeches by the tenants it appeared that if the rents were not reduced no-rent campaign would be started as soon as possible.

The men are united and emboldened by the success of the tenants at Kalapani. They feel year after year the rents have gone up in spite of the original declaration of the Trust that the tenements are for the poor and the rents will be kept as low as possible. From Rs. 2-8-0 the rents have gone up to Rs. 8 in many cases of the pre-war chawls, an increase of 400 per cent., and the men feel the pinch very acutely.

PREPARED TO FIGHT.

The various speeches made by the tenants show that they feel deeply the grievous wrong that has been done to them and now are united with one aim to struggle even if the struggle were a bitter one, to obtain a reduction in the rent. It was a sight to see Hindus and Mussalmans, Christians and Jews—over a hundred representatives—gathered together united with one aim to fight for reduced rent.

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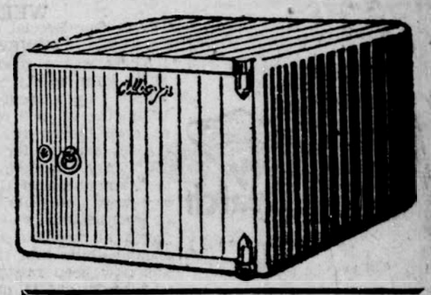

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REPUBLICAN WAVE IN PERSIA.

Prof. Habib's Lecture.

An 'extension lecture' of the Lucknow University was delivered by Professor Mohammad Habib in the Bennet Hall, Lucknow, on Nov. 16, 1931. Pandit Jagat Narain, Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow University, was in the chair.

'The unhappy communal tension in the land of my birth,' Prof. Habib confessed, 'drove me this summer to find the consolation I was in need of among a neighbouring people. And I was not disappointed. The Persians are tackling the problems of their country with a sanity and a breadth of outlook which might well stand as an example for us all. Religious and sectarian differences, which in India are a fertile source of friction, provide the Persians an occasion for the cultivation of brotherliness and for strengthening the ties of common citizenship'.

LAW OF MARRIAGE.

The Persian Law of Marriage, passed last September, is a good instance; it is a law for all Persians — Muslims, Zoroastrians, Christians and Jews—and has been cordially accepted by the whole country. Marriage of minors—meaning by that persons physically not fit for marriage—has been made a criminal offence: all persons who are responsible for it (excepting, of course, the minor) are liable to disciplinary imprisonment which may extend to three years. All marriages have to be registered; failure to register his marriage (or divorce) subjects the husband to a disciplinary imprisonment of six months.

Foreign observers like Lord Curzon have condemned the Persian as deceitful and unreliable. This is not fair. The Persian is forward with his promises, but this is merely a form of courtesy and is not meant to be taken at its face value. It would be difficult to find a people in whom good breeding, culture, refinement and courtesy have so thoroughly permeated all classes. You never hear an abusive or improper word in their markets and streets.

'THE CULT OF EUROPEANISATION'.

At midnight, Feb. 20-21, 1921, Raza Khan Pahlavi (now H. M. Pahlavi I.) captured Teheran. Most Persian writers date the rise of modern Persia from that hour. This 'coup d'etat,' as the Persians call it, led, on the one side, to the establishment of an independent national government (of which more presently) and, on the other, to the predominance of a new scheme of life and thought—'the cult of Europeanisation'.

In 1924, a strong republican wave swept over Persia. The republic was also pronounced to be 'Haram', but the 'Majlis-i-Mussiah' (Constituent Assembly) found a way out of the impasse by extinguishing the old dynasty and offering the crown to Raza Shah Pahlavi. So long as the 'akhunds' had a say in any political question, it was obvious that Persia would not be able to progress on modern lines. It must be remembered also that the 'akhunds' had in those days almost complete contol of the law courts, and failed to conduct them on lines likely to win the reverence of the people. Bribery and corruption were rampant.

The Persians, almost to a man, have lost all faith in their priesthood. Nobody cares for them or their fantastic, unworkable theories. They would issue mischievous 'fatwas' if they could. But they dare not. A few have been interned; the rest are quiet.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

The elimination of the priesthood has made it possible for Persia to re-organise her affairs on modern and progressive lines. The financial administration of the country was overhauled by Dr. Millespaugh and his American colleagues between 1922-27 and is now in the efficient hands of Agha Hasan Taqizadah, the Minister of Finance, who after years of exile for the cause, has been summoned to the service of the state. Almost every department of the administration has been reorganised.

REFORM OF PEOPLE.

The Persian Government, like all national Governments, interferes very much with the life of the people; it is no use reforming the administration unless you reform the people also. A statute of 1928 requires every male Persian, whatever his religion, to wear the national dress ('albisai watani muttahidus shakl) by which is to be understood European costume and the Pahlavi cap.

EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN.

Persian reformers are very careful in not moving faster than public opinion. Radical as are the reforms Persia has seen during the last ten years, in no case has there been a reaction or the danger of reaction. This aspect of the Government's reform policy is particularly noticeable in its attitude towards the emancipation of women. The Purdah system in our sense of the word—a system that condemns all women without trial to simple imprisonment for life—has never been known in Persia. Women there have been always allowed to move about the city, to go marketing and to visit each other's houses.

A SAMPLE OF POST OFFICE ECONOMY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

One can never understand the vagaries of the official retrenchment. On one hand the Post Office increases rates on postage, registration, parcel and money order commissions to an unbearable extent and on the other hand it unwittingly spends more on its administration, to the detriment of poor workers. Government now seeks cheaper services from the latter. It has now introduced a cadre of lower division clerks in the Post Office on a time scale pay of Rs. 60—4—100 and has decided to provide such men in about 100 vacancies of the present time scale of pay on Rs. 60—5—160. These appointments have been thrown open to postmen of five years' service or more who are able to pass an easy test in English Composition (say writting an application for promotion and simple sums in Arthmetic. The cadre of a postman at present is Rs. 30—1—50 with a house rent allonwance of Rs. 8-8-0 per month and that of a "reading" postman who works in the office itself, sorting letters for the various beats of postmen, is Rs. 60—4—100. In this latter cadre, promotion was upto now being given to postmen senior in service and with suitable knowledge of the beats and localities in the City. After 20 or 25 years' experience of a certain Post Office, a postman naturally becomes well conversant with the beats and people living in area served by his office and there are less chances of missorting and delay in delivery. A postman of five years' service hardly learns five or six beats out of 50 beats of a large office.

The Post Office authorities have now initiated the policy of promoting postmen of five years' standing who have passed the Lower Division Clerk's examination to the cadre of the "reading" postman on Rs. 60—4—100 and they have provided already nine such men in that cadre. This has created great discontent among the old loyal postmen who have already put in more than 25 years' service and are on maximum of their scale and have gained good experience of the work of the cadre reserved for them. The new policy deprives them of their rightful enhanced pension at the fag end of their Service. A postman of five years' service gets Rs. 43-8-0 as emoluments where as a senoir postman gets Rs. 55-8-0. If the latter was promoted to Rs. 60, the Government would have lost only Rs. 1-8-0 instead of Rs. 13-8-0 per head and would have got better quality of work. In these days of economy the Postal Authorities by their unwise action have burdened the tax-payer with an annual recurring expense of Rs. 1248 on account of these nine men not to speak of additional leave allowances and pension charges and in addition caused injustice to deserving senior and more suitable men. If even all the "reading" postmen's place, in Bombay City were to be gradually filled up by men of five years' service not to speak of these appointments in whole of India, the burden to the tax-payer becomes heavy.

Will the Honourable Member-in-Charge of Labour and Industry look into this minor item which would save thousands of rupees annually?—Yours, etc.,

RETRENCHMENT.

NO HOPE OF RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

Prof. Abhyankar On R. T. C. Decisions

If what has been decided at the R. T. C. is to be taken as gospel truth, and if drastic changes are not made in it, I see no hope of anything like Responsible Government being established in this country in the near future." declared Prof. G. R. Abhyankar at a public meeting at the Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday evening.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Indian States People's Conference, Sjt. Amritlal Thakkar presiding.

The speaker who was a member of the Indian States' People's Delegation to London at the time of the R. T. C. examined at length the decisions of the R. T. C. and pointed out how reactionary they were, and how if they were adopted people would not get what they desired and for what they had carried on a strenuous fight.

(A full report of the meeting will appear in to-morrow's issue.)

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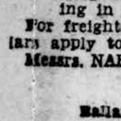

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ALLEGED INCITEMENT TO MURDER.

Accused Acquitted.

Did poem lead to "definite encouragement".

Borendra Sundar Chatterji editor of the weekly paper "Visvadut," who was charged at the High Court Sessions on a charge of incitement to murder for publishing a poem entitled "Comrade" in the issue of August 29 was acquitted by Mr. Justice Panckridge.

Pronab Roy, said to be the author of the poem, was similarly, acquitted by his lordship.

The Special Jury of eight Indians and one European unanimously found both the accused not guilty.

JUDGE'S CHARGE TO JURY

After the speeches of counsel his lordship in addressing the jury first pointed out that the form of abetment with which they were concerned now was abetment by instigation. A person was said to abet if he instigated another. The offence might not be committed and the seed he sowed might fall on sandy grounds but if he instigated the public generally to commit murder, he was said to be abetting the offence.

Proceeding to discuss the poem, his lordship asked the jury not to take isolated passages and lay stress on them. They must take the poem as a whole and take the general impression. They must further remember that it was not the intention that mattered but the effect produced on the minds of the readers. It was no answer to say for a writer of a poem that he did not intend this or that, if as a matter of fact reasonable readers came to the conclusion that it was a piece of practical counsel or advice to incitement. Then it must be borne in mind that symbolical and high flown language could incite as much as mere prosaic language could.

What was the effect the jury would think the poem might have on the public. It might be that the public would not take the advice; it might be, if the jury thought, that it was incitement the public would merely laugh and pass by, but if the jury thought that the public would reasonably take it as incitement, whether it was likely they would respond to it or not, the offence would be committed.

It was for the jury to say whether reading the poem as a whole, it was a definite ecouragement, definite incitement and definite instigation to the toilers who had suffered from the oppression of the capitalist classes to revenge themselves. It was for the jury to say whether there was incitement when it asked the labourers to contrast the spinning (wheel with the wheel of Vishnu. It was for them to say whether it meant the dawn of the morning or whether it might have a second meaning, meaning dawn of red revolution and bloodshed.

As after a retirement of few minutes, the jury unanimously found the two acuused not guilty, who were acquitted. (Advance.)

AT GRIPS WITH REALITIES

(Continued From Page 6.)

some reality behind the same. But the Government's position this year has been marked by an enigmatic silence. Naturally the Indians regard this latest stunt of the Government as one more sign of their utter disregard of the sentiments or the convenience of the Indian delegates. But there are one or two considerations that lie behind this manoeuvre which may perhaps clear the position a little.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S OPPOSITION.

I believe nobody was more surprised at this statement of the Secretary of State than Mr. Wedgwood Benn. I have reason to state that the Labour Government under his guidance had made drafts of these safeguards ready to be submitted to the Conference. These drafts had been made ready in close consultation with Lord Irwin and the Government of India. There are good grounds for supposing that the formula so drafted would have proved to be a good subject matter for discussion and rapprochement between Indian leaders and the Government. But the change of Government changed everything. New discussions were started with the Government of India in order to find a new basis for the safeguards. Sir Samuel Hoare, unfortunately found that the Government of India were not in a particular mood to undertake a complete change over of the policy they had pursued for over a couple of years last. They had committed themselves far too much in India to do so with any decency. They had been taking the Indian leaders into their confidence. They could not act like dummies and pull down the whole fabric they had so sedulously built up. The Viceroy had also gone with definite ideas, formed after consultation with his Party leaders here. Lord Willingdon is very genial and accommodating but he has some very strong British characteristics. He felt that he had undertaken the task in India because of the definite policy which he had to follow. And he was determined to stand for the policy which alone had induced him to accept the arduous job of Viceroy.

It is stated that the new Secretary of State drafted new safeguards and informed the Governor-General. He found that he was opposed tooth and nail not only by Lord Willingdon but by the whole of the Indian Cabinet. Sir Samuel Hoare had hoped to be in a position yesterday to present his new formula with the full support of the Government of India. Lord Willingdon's opposition to this method of continuing Whitehall control of Indian policy was stubborn and there was a threat that the Government of India would repudiate that formula. It might have meant the resignation of Lord Willingdon and a majority of his Cabinet, if not of everyone of them.

FIGHTING A REAR GUARD POSITION.

This explains Sir Samuel Hoare's naive statement yesterday that if he were to place a formula for financial safeguards now it would have to be far more drastic, but his reference to the present financial condition of the world was not the real cause of his refusing to place it before the Conference. It lay with the usual Tory attitude on Indian affairs. Sir Samuel Hoare really tried to explain away his own inability to produce a formula by taking shelter behind the world financial crisis.

A shrewd observer of the Indian situation tells me that it is likely that Sir Samuel Hoare is fighting a rear guard position and that he is retreating according to plan from one position to another. At first he used the failure of reaching a communal settlement. When the Muslims exposed the futility of this action and laid the blame at the doors of His Majesty's Government, telling them that it was their duty to arrive at a just decision, Sir Samuel Hoare retreated to the present position, behind the Hindenburg line of world financial crisis. Mahatma Gandhi, however, has got the Non-co-operation Tanks which will break this line. The observer tells me that the Government will probably yield at the last moment. Whether he is correct or not we shall see by Tuesday next, when the Prime Minister of Great Britain will make his declaration on the Indian issue, and thus sign, seal and deliver the fate of Britain in the hands of Mahatma Gandhi who has already given warning that England and India are at the parting of ways.

INDIAN STATES AND FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE REPORT.

(Continued From Page 6.)

unreality so far as the Indian States are concerned in the matter of constitutional advance.

INTEGRITY OF STATE UNITS.

The second fundamental consideration which is accepted is the natural desire of the Indian States to conserve their integrity. No one wishes that the important States should be wiped out of existence, and the main question is whether they have to exist in the same stagnant condition of medieval despotism, or, that they are to be brought up to the level of Provinces in British India. Statesmanship requires that this object ought to have been kept in view when it was intended to bring the Indian States into the ambit of the Federation, but at every step almost all the members of the Committee are fighting shy of this issue and are trying to leave alone the States thus keeping them in their backward condition. When the Princes said that they did not wish to join British India unless it is autonomous and self-governing, not a single member except Mr. Joshi asked the Princes whether it was not equally legitimate and self-respecting for British Indian statesmen to request the Princes to make their own Governments autonomous and self-governing and not to keep them under the pressure of complete autocracy. The fifth fundamental clearly indicates what the nature of the financial safeguards would be and whether they would be for ensuring financial credit and stability of the British Indian Government or the Government of the United Kingdom. It is a matter for British Indians to consider, and the Report does not hold out any bright hopes about the grant of fiscal autonomy.

SELECTION OF STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

On the question of the selection of State representatives, Mr. Joshi reaffirmed his opinion that the States should select their representatives by the same method by which the representatives of the British Indian Provinces are selected. Mr. Joshi strongly objected to the statement contained in para 27 of the Report, viz: "While the Committee remain of opinion that this question must be left to the decision of the States." Mr. Joshi stated that he was not of the opinion that the question should be left to the decision of the States. He further added: "I feel that it is a question which must be decided by the mutual consent of the States Delegation and the British Indian Delegation, as it is a question of vital importance to the Federation as a whole." Mr. Joshi observed that the assurances of the Rulers of Bikaner and Bhopal that they will give a voice to their legislatures by some method in the selection of their representatives to the Federal houses did not go far. In the first place it was only "a voice"; secondly, it related only to two States; and thirdly he explained that in Bhopal and in Bikaner the so-called Legislatures were composed of nominated majorities and they practically represented the voice of the rulers themselves. Sir Manubhai Mehta, the Prime Minister of Bikaner, objected to the statement and remarked that the position described by Mr. Joshi was not correct as regards Bikaner. Mr. Joshi promptly retorted: "Alright, Sir I shall be quite willing to hear what the total strength of the Bikaner Legislative Assembly is, and also to have information about the Legislature of Bhopal." But the Prime Minister of Bikaner did not supply any information, or take up the challenge. He ought to have supplied facts and figures immediately to the Committee. The facts are that the Bikaner Assembly consists of 45 members, of whom 27 are nominated, the officials being 19 and the non-officials being 8; 18 members are elected, 12 by municipalities, 3 by sirdars, and 3 by zamindars. Out of 11 municipalities 6 are wholly nominated and the remaining 5 are overwhelmingly nominated; an advisory committee of sirdars is created which is wholly of nominated members and this body send the 3 representatives of sirdars; a zamindar's board has been created by the State, this is wholly a nominated body and this body sends the 3 members. It will thus appear that the so-called elected members are elected by the nominees of the State and the Legislative Assembly of Bikaner, therefore, is composed purely of nominated members. Is it therefore, reasonable to expect that the representative selected from such a Legislature would be a real representative of the people living in the State? The Legislative Council of Bhopal consists of 24 members with 16 nominated members, 14 officials and 2 non-officials, and there are only 8 elected members, 2 from farmers, 2 from tenants, 2 from trade and 2 from towns. It will thus appear that the Council consists of a nominated majority and the representative would certainly be one approved by the Ruler.

(To be continued).

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Proposed Federal Scheme Is A Camouflage.

PROF. ABHYANKER ON R. T. C.

ANOMALIES THAT REACT ON REAL RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

Prof. G.R. Abhyanker speaking at a public meeting of the State subjects on Saturday informed his audience that while every other interest and even such petty interests as small minorities were represented at the Second Round Table Conference the Indian States' people who now number 80 millions were entirely neglected. He was surprised to hear several eminent British Indian delegates saying that it was none of their concern to see how the States' people were represented in the Federal Assembly.

Mr. N.M. Joshi, Dr. Ambedkar and one or two Muslim delegates were the only exceptions to this rule, and they showed some interest in the affairs of the States' people.

WRONG ATTITUDE.

The speaker thought it was a very wrong attitude adopted by the British Indian delegates. It was no more, he said, an internal affair of the States' people. The future Constitution of the country as was announced at the close of the first R.T.C. and reiterated this time by the Premier in his statement was to be the Federal Constitution and the States were to be incorporated in the Federation, and hence it was more for the British Indian delegates to see how the States' people were represented, because it would have great effect on the administration of the country as a whole.

EXTRAVAGANT CLAIM.

Prof. Abhyanker regretted that the elder politicians of British India conceded the extravagant claim of the Princes to nominate their representatives to the Federal Legislatures. He pointed out the danger of an official bloc in the Legislature which by convention, was pledged to vote according to the mandate and drew a picture of what would happen in the Federal Legislature with as many as 80 nominees of the Princes in the Upper House of 200 members and one-third representation to the Princes in the Lower House. Apart from the fact that nomination of representatives of the States' people by the Princes was objectionable, this 1|3rd representation in the Lower House also meant undue weightage to them as the population of the States' people was not more than one-fourth of the total population of India. Then again, there was the clause that the Executive could not be removed except by a joint vote of 2|3rd majority of both the Houses.

THIS RESPONSIBILITY.

The speaker pointed out how when out of the total of 540 members 180 were men who would always vote according to the dictates of the Princes, it would be impossible to get the required 2|3 majority to remove the Executive although the majority of the people's real representatives might have lost confidence in the Executive. He added that in such circumstances it would be absolutely in the hands of the Princes to make and unmake ministries. He again repeated that it was therefore more a concern of people in British India than of those in the States to look to these things and safeguard their interests in the future Constitution of the country. He wondered how elderly British Indian politicians agreed to such clauses which would take away from the Constitution its representative character. If those clauses remained as they were, the speaker felt that the future responsible government would be a camouflage.

RATIONAL CHANGES WANTED.

Proceeding, Prof. Abhyanker drew attention of his hearers to the fact that in the proposed scheme of Federation, the States would be under the Viceroy and, therefore, it would be impossible to bring any pressure on the Princes to lend their support to any popular measure or to carry out any amendment to the Constitution. He felt that unless radical changes were made in the proposed scheme there was no hope for the country of getting anything like real responsible government.

LORD SANKEY'S REMARK.

Proceeding the speaker referred to Lord Sankey's remark that constitutional critics must excuse, if there were some anomalies in the proposed scheme, and said that he would have no objection if there were a few anomalies, but the fact was that the whole thing was full of anomalies. He failed to understand how autocratic units on the one hand and autonomous units on the other could be federated. In that state of affairs it would be impossible for the spirit of Nationalism to prosper.

ANOMALIES.

Prof. Abhyanker further pointed out several other anomalies in the proposed Federal Constitution and said that with those anomalies the scheme would be nothing but a sham and a camouflage.

Continuing the speaker observed that besides these defects real power was denied to Indians under that scheme. Without the control over the Army and Foreign Relations and fiscal autonomy, the Constitution would not give real self-government to the country, which she was claiming. Added to it was the refusal to put a time-limit to the period of transition, which made it further clear that nothing like really responsible government was coming in the near future. As at present contemplated, by Britain that period of transition may extend to ten or twenty years or even a century, if the country was prepared to wait till then.

AN APPEAL.

Concluding the speaker stressed the need of having an elastic constitution. He saw no need of entering into any treaties with the Princes as relying on the precedents, he contended, it was quite within the power of Parliament to pass an Act which would apply to both British India and the Indian States.

He appealed to people in British India to give due thought to these problems which would affect their destinies and to raise their voice in time. Otherwise there would be no hope for the country to get what it desired. Price of liberty was perpetual vigilance and the speaker held that this was the time when people must be most vigilant to safeguard their interests and secure their liberty.

NAGPUR RAILWAY SATYAGRAHA

Khargpur Workers's Support

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 12.

A message from the B. N. R. Union, Kharagpur says that Kharagpur workers are solidly behind Nagpur workers in their Satyagraha. Messrs Kalappa, Ramachandra Rao and others will arrive here to-morrow morning. A meeting of the Central Council, B. N. Ry. Union will be held at Nagpur on the 20th inst.

"R. T. C. DIGGING ITS OWN GRAVE"

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 12.

A meeting of the Amraoti citizens largely attended by men and women was held yesterday in the Ganesh Theatre under the auspides of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, Veer Vamanrao Joshi presiding. Messrs. Sambhajirao Gokhale, a member of the Executive and Hariharrao Deshpande, Secretary, Berar Provincial Congress Committee spoke on the results of the Round Table Conference and showed how it was digging its own grave from beginning.

Veer Vamanrao said every attempt to give reforms to India on the part of Great Britain is meant to strengthen the chains of bondage over India.

'INROADS ON MAN'S RIGHTS."

Hindu Law Amendment Bill In Mysore Council.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS WOMEN'S INHERITANCE RIGHTS.

(From A Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Dec. 11.

The Mysore Legislative Council resumed to-day the discussion of the Bill amending the Hindu Law regarding inheritance rights of women. While the House supported unanimously the general principles of the Bill, viz: to better the lot of Hindu women, Messrs. Belur Srinivasa Iyengar and K.R. Srinivasa Iyengar, drew the attention of the House to some clauses of the Bill which they opined introduced radical changes far in advance of the existing conditions and needs. The Hindu society was very intricately constructed and was full of religious sentiment. Hence, any inroad upon it might result in undermining the strength of the Hindu Society.

CHIVALROUS FRAMERS.

They further opined that certain provisions of the Bill completely forgot man's rights and in their chivalry, the framers had made the Bill to work like great hardship by burdening man with greater responsibilities on questions of maintenance of the widowed daughters and sisters, unmarried sisters, widows of pre-deceased sons, etc. Hence they opined that a Select Committee to which the Bill is proposed to be referred should scrutinise every clause very carefully before coming to any decision since the new Bill proposes to go against the established custom in vogue in the Hindu society.

The House then voted for referring the Bill to a Select Committee and then adjourned for the day.

BREAK WITH ISLAMIC CONVENTION.

Shia Imam Leads Sunni Prayers.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Jerusalem.—In order to demonstrate Islamic unity, the old precedent was broken on Friday, when Muhammad Al Ghattaa, of Iraq, Imam of the World Shia Moslems, acceded to the request of the Islamic Congress, to which he is a delegate, to lead the noon-time prayers of the Palestine Sunni Moslems in Alaqsa Mosque.

Emir Abdullah to-day entertained to lunch the Islamic Congress delegates at Al Shuneh, Trans Jordan.

A number of delegates visited the Wailing Wall which the Congress is expected to discuss to-night.—Reuter.

"WRATH OF PAGAN GODS"

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Stockholm.—Pedestrians in Gothenburg were startled by he Stellar surprise, which would have been ascribed by their Scandinavian forefathers to the wrath of the Pagan Gods. Standing on the pavement they saw a glowing meteor appear in the sky right above them and crash 30 yards away. Another fell into the lake Maelar, shortly afterwards with a terrific splash.—Reuter.

EXPOLICEMAN AS DANGEROUS SPY.

A German Arrest.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Berlin.—An ex-policeman of Berlin, who is alleged to have sold information about the Lufthansa airline to a foreign Power, has been arrested as a dangerous spy by the Berlin political police. It is believed that he obtained the photographs of the aerodromes while acting as a professional parachutist after leaving the police force.—Reuter.

"LET US BE READY FOR PLUNGE."

"I See No Sign Of Real Peace Coming."

What Gandhiji Wrote To Watandadar 10 Months Ago.

In view of the recent decisions of the Bombay High Court justifying Government action in confiscating Watans of Karnatak Watandars, who took part in the Civil Disobedience Movement on the ground that their participation in Congress activities amounted to being faithless to Government, the following relevant portion from a letter written by Mahatma Gandhi in reply to a letter from one of the Watandars is of topical interest:

The letter, it must be remembered, was written in early February last, shortly after Mahatmaji's release and before the conclusion of the Truce on the 5th of March.

"..... If ever a truce is declared, restoration of property like yours, is a certainty. Meanwhile, it is well that we became houseless, landless and luckless. Under organised despotism lucklessness is luck, poverty a blessing, riches a curse, evil is enthroned, goodness nowhere.. In one clause all values are transposed.

"We have only felt from afar the heat of fire we must pass through. Let us be ready for plunge. That is my reading just now. And, it still fills me with joy. A halting peace will be dangerous, and I can see no sign of real peace coming.

BENGAL FOLLOWS DELHI EXAMPLE.

10 Per Cent. Voluntary Cut.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

An extraordinary issue of the Calcutta Gazette announces that in conformity with the policy inaugurated by the Government of India to meet the present financial position, His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson, members of the Bengal Executive Council and Ministers in charge of Transferred departments will forgo ten per cent of their respective salaries with effect from 1st December 1931.—A. P.

(Continued from Column 7.)

another of the general public at Shraddanand Park.

WHO IS ENEMY OF INDIA?

Mr. Nariman severely criticised the provoking and aggressive attitude of Bengal European Association and by way of reply to the Viceroy's declaration for peace, good-will and co-operation. Mr. Nariman stated that Mahatma Gandhi had similarly declared the same before his departure from England, but the real hitch in the way was the European Association and its mischievous organ "Statesman". The same morning the "Statesman" had written an article with a heading "who was the real enemy of India". Mr. Nariman retorted that the Editor should look into a mirror and he would find there not only the enemy of India but also of England and the Empire.

APPEAL.

He, however, appealed to the Youth in spite of provocation and goading, to restrain themselves and control their impulse and, giving several illustrations of success achieved through Non-co-operation, he called upon the Bengal Youth to follow the same path as a reply to the repression and challenge, as that movement was full to potentialities and capable of dealing with a situation like the one crated in Bengal. He read before the Youth a maifesto issued by the late Deshbandhu C. R. Das shortly before his death wherein he had made a similar appeal and also warned the Government against the serious and disastrous consequences not only to Bengal but to the whole country that would follow from such atrocities as were perpetrated in Chittagong Hijli and Dacca and such outrages as were committed in the name of Law and Order under the new Ordinance.

Thus the tour was on the whole very successful and everyone seemed to appreciate the President's decision to send members of the Working Committee to Bengal at such a critical juncture.

NEW HOSPITAL AND MATERNITY HOME

Opened By Sardar At Ahmedabad

The Sarabhai General Hospital and the Chinoy Maternity Home, were opened by Sardar Vallaghbhai Patel, President of the Congress, on Sunday (Dec. 13) at Ahmedabad.

The hospital is situated on the east bank of the rover Sabarmati, near Ellis Bridge, and commands a very good view. The buildings are spread over a vast area of 21 acres.

The general hospital and maternity home, will give long-needed medical relief. The hospital, which has provision for 86 beds in all, is built and equipped out of the funds of the late Seth Vadilal Sarabhai's estates, whose trustee is Seth Manilal Mohandal Jhaveri, of Bombay and Ahmedabad.

The general hospital consists of a ward block, an administrative block and separate quarters for the resident medical officer, nurses and the matron the junior staff and other servants.

There are four single bed wards and four beds in the isolation ward. Fourteen beds are being provided specially for the Jain community in the second floor of the administrative office. The buildings cost Rs. 3,50,000 and the equipment a lakh of rupees.

MATERNITY HOME.

The Chinoy Maternity Home is being constructed and equipped by the donations of Seth Chimanlal Jivanlal Chinoy and Seth Nagindas Fulchand Chinoy. The buildings cost Rs. 1,25,000 and equipment about Rs. 50,000. The home is equipped in uptodate style, so as to give the greatest possible comfort to the patients.

NEW HOSPITAL OPENED AT ARMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 13.

Performing the opening ceremoney of the Sheth Vadilal Hospital and the Chinai Maternity Home this morning before the large gathering, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel said that the ideal behind the hospital was to establish an up-to-date clinic together with a Medical College befitting a growing and prosperous city. Its conception originated from the fact that not a single municipality in the Bombay Presidency except Bombay was so far deemed worthy of conducting a hospital. Ahmedabad, which could run mills with profit while the rest of the world was loasing, could certainly conduct such a hospital if all rich men co-operated, whether Government helped or not. Such institutions should depend on public support.—A.P.

RUPEES 510 IN COPPER.

Beggar's Lifelong Savings.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

Shah Saheb, an old beggar who lived on public charity and spent his days in a room lent by a Muslim resident of Howrah died of illness last night. He lived by begging to the last day of his life and never spent a pie for treatment. On his death, however, police discovered in his room a canister apparently left by him containing Rs. 510 in copper and nickel. This amount is believed to be the dead man's life's savings.—A.P.

POSITION OF RYOTS IN ANDHRA.

Congress Secretary To Meet Sardar Vallabhbhai.

Mr. Kaleswar Rao, Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, is proceeding to Bombay to meet Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Congress President, with a view to discuss with him the situation in Andhra with particular reference to the position of ryots.—A.P.

Headclerk Of Police Training School In Custody.

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

A Vellore message says that Krishnamachariar, Head Clerk, Police Training School, Vellore has been placed under arrest. It is believed that the arrest is in connection with alleged misappropriation of a large sum of Government money.—A.P.

PROGRESSIVE REALISATION OF RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

Dose Given To India To Be Repeated For Burma!

PEEL ON OBJECTIVE AFTER SEPARATION.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The objective after separation would remain the progressive realisation of responsible government for Burma as an integral part of the Empire, said Lord Peel at the Burma Round Table Conference this afternoon, indicating in response to the requests made at various stages of the Conference the scope of the Round Table Conferences work. He recapitulated what he had said at the first meeting, and indicated that he had reason to believe that the views he was expressing were shared by Government. He reminded that the Conference that its purpose was to devise a constitution for Burma on the assumption that it would be separated, the result of which would be that the new Burma would have to discharge functions which were now central in addition to provincial fucntions. The Round Table Conference, therefore, had to devise a constitution which would be capable of devolving progressively to the legislature responsibility for the whole field.

RESERVATIONS.

He reminded the Conference that in Burma, as with India, provision must be made for the control of matters regarding a popular Government would not be in a position to assume responsibility until it had gained experience. This must, in the first stages, involve reservation of certain subjects amongst which he mentioned, as examples, Defence, External Affairs and such control of finance as was necessary to maintain and build up Burma's financial stability and credit.

Certain specific areas should also be reserved to the control of the Governor, who, as representative of the Crown and Parliament, should be responsible for safeguarding the rights of Services, minorities and commercial interests and as a last resort for maintaining tranquility. He would need to be given statutory powers to carry out these responsibilities.

MINORITIES' POSITION.

Mr. Ba Pe previously continued the debate on the position of minorities and special interests. He expressed the opinion that any system of communal representation was opposed to the interests of both country and minorities themselves, and suggested that their rights could be secured by a declaration in Statute. He thought that it was possible so to frame constituencies as to secure election of Karens.

The minorities' representatives disagreed with Mr. Ba Pe's views.

Mr. Foot thought that representation in the Lower House was essential to safeguard the minorities interests.

The Committee adjourned till Monday.—Reuter.

PEEL'S STATEMENT.

Burma Round Tablers Reserve Opinion.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Delegates to the Burma Round Table Conference are not inclined to comment on Lord Peel's statement at present, reserving their opinion until they are able to study it in detail.—Reuter.

BURMA DELEGATES AND PEEL'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

It is understood that Lord Peel's statement has been the subject of informal discussions among the Burman delegates belonging to the majority group.

Although no final decision has been reached it appears that the opinion is held that the statement falls considerably short of their joint memorial presented to the Burma Round Table Conference on December 2 and it is expected that an early opportunity will be sought to discuss the matter—Reuter.

MR. NARIMAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF BENGAL

Repression Has Not Unnerved The Province

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C., returned to Bombay on morning of the 11th December after a successful tour in Bengal. On his way back he halted for a day at Cawnpore as Mr. M. N. Roy desired to summon him as a witness but on reaching there, he found that Mr. Roy had decided not to participate in the trial, as a protest against the Judge's order not allowing him to make his statement.

CONGRESS SUPPORT TO BENGAL.

During about a week's stay Mr. Nariman, along with Babu Rajendra Prasad and Sjt. Anney attended the Special Sessions of the Bengal Provincial Conference at Berampur. He performed the Flag-hoisting ceremony on the opening day and all the members of the Working Committee addressed the Conference, giving an assurance of Working Committee's support to and sympathy with Bengal in any measures it adopted, as a reply to the challenge from the Government, provided that the steps proposed were in accordance with the Congress creed and policy.

MISUNDERSTANDING DISPELLED.

Members of the Working Committee found that there was a great deal of misunderstanding and misapprehension, generally in the munds of all Bengalies, that the Working Committee and Congress, did not pay sufficient heed and attention to the grave happenings in Bengal. The presence of these members and definite assurances given by all, helped considerably to dispel mi understanding; the conference was a great success; it was very largely attended, including representatives and leaders from all districts and a large number of women.

REPRESSION HAS NOT UNNERVED.

The severe repression had not unnerved that Province, but on the contrary there was a happy tendency to close up their ranks and make a serious start in an organised, united and systematic manner. The general impression was that, whatever the constitutional position, there could be no peace in the country, till situation in Bengal had eased and the country would not allow a Province to be isolated and crushed under a thin veil of suppressing terrorist movement; complaints came from all parts that genuine and "bonafide" Congressmen were rounded up under the New Ordinance. The Conference was held at a very opportune and critical moment and helped to arouse a great awakening in the whole Province.

MR. NARIMAN ADDRESSES MEETINGS.

After the Conference the party visited Murshidabad, a few miles away and also another important centre of ancient culture and learning i.e. Krishnagar. A [illegible] meeting was addressed there presided over by Mr. Subash Chandra Bose. The meeting was surrounded by a posse of police under [illegible] a dozen officers with lathies, [illegible] there was no actual interfere[illegible] Before his departure Mr. Nari[illegible] addressed two public meetings Calcutta, one of Students and youths at the Albert Hall.

(Continued in Column [illegible])

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by VINAYAK SADHAVRAO PAWAR, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay